FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 092 13 May 1986

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Romanian Delegate Addresses UN Conference [AGERPRES] BB 1

ALBANIA

Alia Sends Greetings to Husak on National Day B 1
Messages to Alia, Malile From Greek Counterparts B 1
Alia Addresses Teachers, Students, Workers B 1
Stops at Elbasan Institute B 1
Tours Metallurgical Combine B 4
Carcani Attends Ceremony Honoring Martyrs B 5

BULGARIA

First Quarter Plan Fulfillment Data Released [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Apr] C 1

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Tisch Speaks at SED Congress 18 April [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Apr] E 1
Fischer Addresses SED Congress 19 April [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Apr] E 4
SED, Government Back Soviet Arms Proposal E 8

HUNGARY

NEPSZABADSAG Praises U.S.-USSR Arms Forum [Rozsa, 10 May] F 1
Nemeth Urges More Exacting Work To Aid Economy F 2
Szuros Departs for Visit To Soviet Union F 2
Marothy Meets With Bulgaria's Lukanov 12 May F 3
Afghanistan's Hatef Holds Press Conference F 3
MSZMP Delegation Returns From Sofia Visit F 3
U.S., USSR, FRG Officials Discuss World Affairs F 4
MSZMP's Hamori Views Communist Youth League F 14

POLAND

Foreign Trade Minister on Possible EEC Ban [Andrzejewska] G 1
Economic Talks With Soviet Union Begin G 1
Szalajda Meets PRC Scientific Delegation Leader G 2
Vatican's Poggi Views Jaruzelski Meeting G 2
Mlynczak Talks With Italian Party Leaders G 3

Austrian Communist Party Delegation Visits G 3
Received by Jaruzelski [TRYBUNA LUDU 10-11 May] G 3
Council of Ministers on Social Problems, Economy G 4
Passport Official Interviewed on Travel Policy G 6
[Stolarek, Wesolowski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 24 Apr]
Central Committee Ideologist on Socialist Values G 7
[Rzadca in TRYBUNA LUDU 24 Apr]

ROMANIA

Officials Attend Ceremonies To Mark Victory Day H 1
Lay Wreaths at Memorials H 1
USSR Embassy Reception H 1
Milea Sends Greetings to DPRK Counterpart H 1
PCP's Stoian Meets Greek Communist Party Leader H 1
Presents Note to Party Congress H 2
Joint Communique on Visit by Sri Lankan Premier H 3
Petrescu Attends Costa Rican Inauguration H 4
Meets Latin American Leaders H 4
Congratulates Arias Sanchez H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Arkhipov, USSR Delegation Arrive in Belgrade I 1
Culafic Interviewed on Internal Security I 1
Further Reportage on Ninth Macedonian LC Congress I 6
Resolution Released I 6
Briefs: Criminal Charges in Kosovo; Envoy To Ghana I 9

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN COMMISSION

AU082142 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 8/5/1986 -- Romania's high-principled and constructive position on disarmament matters, President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on the practical ways and means of halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, were set forth during the proceedings of the UN Disarmament Commission. Romania's permanent representative to the UN enlarged upon President Nicolae Ceausescu's recent proposals and stands contained in the declaration of the Grand National Assembly and the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] Declaration and call regarding the International Year of Peace. They show that Romania backs the Soviet Union proposals for nuclear disarmament and complete liquidation of nuclear weapons until the end of this century. Romania considers necessary that a complex programme of general disarmament should be worked out and include, beside the elimination of nuclear weapons which should be in the focus, tangible measures for the substantial reduction of conventional weapons, of troops and military budgets as well as other measures apt to pave the way for general disarmament. In connection with a cut on military expenditure brought to the U.N.'s attention upon a Romanian initiative, stress is laid on the top-priority and urgent character of such measures especially in the currect conditions in which there is no country that does not intend to eliminate the negative phenomena of the world economic crisis in this decade. Mentioning that there are ever more governments that have advanced concrete proposals for the reduction of military spending, the necessity is underscored that the commission should bring states' positions nearer to one another and harmonize them, help surmount any difficulties in the path of an authentic process of negotiations on the conclusion of real accords regarding a cut on military spending and the earmarking of the funds thus saved for development, for the progress of developing countries first and foremost.

The Romanian delegation underlined the importance of finalizing the principles which should guide states' action to freeze and reduce military expenditure, an initiative brought to the attention of the UN Disarmament Commission by Romania. As for the limitation of the naval arms race, a matter which has acquired growing importance and topicality in the light of the recent serious developments, it was shown that Romania was for the reduction of naval activities and armaments, the cessation of all naval manoeuvres in international waters and the taking of firm pledges, and that freedom of naviagtion should no longer be violated and international waters be used for peaceful purposes alone.

The Romanian delegation declared for the strengthening of the UN role in disarmament, growing activities of international bodies and conferences on disarmament, the stimulation of political will of all states, of the nuclear ones first, the undertaking of concrete actions for the prevention of outer space militarization and the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

ALIA SENDS GREETINGS TO HUSAK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU091133 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 9 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak:

"The celebration of the national day of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic provides the opportunity to convey to the Czechoslovak people the best greetings and wishes for well-being and prosperity."

MESSAGES TO ALIA, MALILE FROM GREEK COUNTERPARTS

AU191705 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 9 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Ramiz Alia has received the following telegram from the President of the Greek Republic, Christos Sartzetakis:

Thanking you sincerely for your message of greetings on occasion of the national day of Greece, I avail myself of the opportunity to convey to you, on behalf of the Greek people and in my own name, the best wishes for the well being and prosperity of the Albanian people as well yours personally. I am of the same opinion that our friendly relations will develop further to the common benefit of the peoples of our two neighbouring countries.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile has also received the following telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, Karlos Papoulias:

I thank you cordially for the message of greetings you had the kindness to send to me on occasion of the national day of my country. I am convinced that the cordial relations between our two countries will continue to strengthen even more in the interest of our two peoples.

ALIA ADDRESSES TEACHERS, STUDENTS, WORKERS

Stops at Elbasan Institute

AU070858 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 7 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and minister of industry and mining, Comrade Hajredin Celiku, and by the leading party and power cadres in the district, went for a visit to the higher pedagogical institute, that bears the name of outstanding patriot and scholar of the Albanian language, Doctor Professor Aleksander Xhuvani. The students and pedagogues extended a warm and enthusiastic reception to Comrade Ramiz Alia.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrades accompanying him enter the laboratory of botanics where he cordially meets with students. While talking with the students and the pedagogue, Comrade Ramiz Alia takes interest in the dicactic educational process, the theoretical and practical work of the students and congratulates them for the good results they have attained in mastering the teaching program. Then Comrade Ramiz Alia meets with students of mathematics-physics.

Mathematics, stresses Comrade Ramiz Alia, is one of the basic branches of science, therefore, you must study it passionately. I am told and I was impressed that the winners of the national olympiads of mathematics and chemistry were from Saranda, Maliq or Libohova, said Comrade Ramiz Alia. And this is something very good that talents emerge from the small districts too.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia takes interest in the independent work of the students and gives valuable instructions that studying hard, to know better the best achievements of contemporary science and technique. [as received]

Then a meeting was organised in the hall of the institute with all the students and pedagogues. The director of this institute informs Comrade Ramiz Alia of the work done there. He stresses among others that carrying into effect the teachings of our unforgettable leader and teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha, over these 15 years our institute has trained about 3000 teachers, equal to the number of teachers who work in all the district of Elbasan today. Likewise, activists of the youth organisation and students spoke. They told Comrade Ramiz Alia of the efforts made in the institute to attain high results in lessons, the activities they organise at leisure etc.

I am very glad to be amongst you and to have the opportunity to convey the greetings of the Central Committee of the party and to wish you successes in your noble mission as the coming teachers of the people.

Your institute clearly testifies to and expresses the great achievements of our education far and wide the country and particularly in your district. Elbasan fully deserves this institute. It is an old and known center of the brilliant patriotic, freedom loving traditions of our people who are fond of education. In the city of Elbasan and its district heroic efforts were made to work out the alphabet of the Albanian language and its writing, to learn it illegally.

Rank and file sons of the people of Elbasan were the known patriots of the revival, the outstanding linguists and pedagogues of our country Kostanding Kistoforidhi and Aleksander Xhuvani. Here, in 1909 the patriot, thinker and democrat Luigj Gurakuqi opened the first laic Albanian secondary school, the normal school of Elbasan as it was called at that time. And this school was turned into a center of patriotic, democratic, revolutionary ideas, into an hearth of training hundreds of teachers, children of the people, who, even in the grave conditions of the backwardness of feudal-bourgeois regimes, fought to extend education in all the corners of the country. Following the liberation, thousands of teachers graduated from the secondary school who were distributed far and wide the homeland to lay the foundations of our peoples education and to build our new socialist school.

But everything has changed too much today. In Elbasan alone, we have the pedagogical secondary school and your institute. While far and wide the country the teachers of all levels are trained in the University of Tirana, in three higher pedagogical in institutes, in the higher institute of arts and in the higher physical training institute. And all of them get the higher education.

Under the leadership of the party and being illuminated by the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha our people's education and our socialist school have attained colossal successes. Education has experienced a radical democratisation and it has assumed a mass character and these processes always forge ahead nonstop. School has assumed a new socialist physiognomy. The great undertaking of its further revolutionization has consolidated and is consolidating the socialist character of didactic educational process.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke of the tasks set by the party for the allsided qualitative strengthening of school, for the growth of practical productivity and effectiveness of education. In continuation, speaking of the elevation of the level of didactic process, Comrade Ramiz Alia underscored the importance of the problems of education. Being orientated by the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, for all the problems that emerge from and are set forth by the new social development.

Our school youth, he said further on, just as all the country's youth, is wonderful from every viewpoint. It has embraced the ideals of the party and is indissolubly linked with it. This is an organic link and stems from the very character of our party and youth. The youth, in its nature, is prone to progress. Such, progressive, firm fighter for the progress has been and will always be our party of labour. Therefore our younger generation sees in the party that force that carries aloft and forges ahead its most revolutionary aspirations. This is the fundamental reason that the youth always considers the teachings of the party, its ideas as its most sacred things.

It is a pleasure for all of us when we see that today the youth has always pitched into great undertakings, setting an outstanding example to all the working people. The spirit of undertaking prevails everywhere. The youth is boldly undertaking difficult tasks with its maturity, determination and creative spirit, the youth tackles with the problems set by the time.

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have always stressed that socialism is a deed of the masses, stressed Comrade Ramiz Alia. And as we know, the youth constitutes the largest part of the working people. Our people themselves are young, not only regarding their consciousness, mentality, but also in age. When we speak of the role of the masses, their initiative, that of the youth is a decisive part of this role.

Particularly great is today the role of the youth in implementing the new technologies and of science. The youth is part of the people. Today, we require to get on a national scale 70-80 quintals of maize per hectare or over 50 quintals of wheat per hectare and for this the culture of work is a factor of determinant importance.

And those who must master better the science of production are precisely the youngsters. Therefore the demand for more culture of work is set to all, but more to the younger generation.

A great work lies in store for us, and this requires to master and particularly to apply science in an effective way, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion. Therefore, the party has devoted and will devote in the future too the proper importance to the problem of the education of the people. The party aims that over the new five year plan to make a great leap forward regarding the mass character of middle education for all in the city and countryside. Therefore, when we say that over the years of socialism Albania emerged from darkness into light, this must not be understood as a figurative expression, but as a concrete reality.

The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened with attention and was often punctuated by applauses. The hall echoes with the song "Long Life to Enver Hoxha".

In the end of this warm meeting, Comrade Ramiz Alia meets with and greets again the students and pedagogues. Then he lays a bouquet of flowers on the bust to Alexander Xhuvani, whose name bears this institute, and leaves seen off with love.

Tours Metallurgical Combine

AU070918 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 7 (ATA) -- Thousands of workers and metallurgists who had gathered in front of the central gate of the "steel of the party" metallurgical combine received with enthusiasm Comrade Ramiz Alia. He was accompanied by Comrade Hajredin Celiku and the first secretary of the district party committee Xhemal Dymylja, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district People's Council Jovan Bardhi.

Later on, in one of the halls of this great industrial project, the director of the combine acquainted Comrade Ramiz Alia with the successes attained by the workers and the targets set in the context of the revolutionary movement "Standard Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha."

Comrade Ramiz Alia visits the pig iron plant. He visits the permanent steel casting section, where a contemporary technology is applied. He congratulates the metallurgists for the attained successes. In the rolling plant, after greeting the workers, Comrade Ramiz Alia visits the middle rolling section.

Meanwhile hundreds of working people of the combine had gathered in the cinema club of the engineering plant, where they received Comrade Ramiz Alia with love. The first secretary of the party committee of the combine informs him on the work and the results attained in this project. The hero of socialist labour, the innovator Kristaq Prifti, the chief engineer of the No 12 plant and the director of the Institute of Metallurgical Studies and Designs spoke at this meeting.

Comrade Ramiz Alia gave valuable instructions on mutual cooperation and contribution between the institute and the combine. Amidst the enthusiasm of the metallurgists Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. I am very glad, Comrade Ramiz Alia said at the beginning, to meet today with you, comrade metallurgists, who are members of a militant collective known far and wide our country. On this occasion, I convey to you the most cordial greetings of the Central Committee of the party. The "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine represents the greatest and most complex project far and wide the country. It is the pride of our industry and of all the economy. Comrade Enver Hoxha compared the construction of this combine with a second liberation of Albania. A few years have gone by since the pig iron was smelted for the first time in Albania, but now we may confirm that pig iron smelting has become a powerful factor to increase the country's economic independence, an ever stronger base for a development carried out completely selfreliantly.

Although young among the branches of industry, ferrous metallurgy has already entered its stage of maturity, he said. It uses about one third of the funds of the main means of all the enterprises of the system of heavy and mining industry. It is a great success, which speaks of a more guaranteed and optimistic perspective the fact that the ferrous metallurgy, although it has 12 per cent of the number of the working people of heavy and mining industry ensures over 22 per cent of the production of this branch. If since 1976 production has increased by 4.1 times, the number of the working people has increased only 2.2 times.

The "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine today turns out over 50 kinds of steel, a part of which is widely used in the engineering industry, particularly in construction, as against 12 brands that were produced over the first year. The production in all pig iron-steel-rolling line in the coke plant for the ferrous and non ferrous metallurgy, has already been stabilized. Priority that was attached to the casting of steel uninterruptedly was realised very effectively.

Today through this method it is turned out over 80 per cent of the stell quantity, a level that may be compared with those of progressive world metallurgies. The most advanced methods and technologies of this casting have brought about the improvement of quality and considerable savings.

The plans on stell, pig iron and the other important products are being fulfilled and overfulfilled. This creates possibilities for the consumers to reduce the import of these products.

The party, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, has planned and has taken the necessary measures during this five year plan that the ferrous metallurgy be well backed up with investments, in order to complete its cycle in width and depth. Then Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke of some problems of the international situation.

The meeting and the chat with you Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion, gave me a special pleasure. The metallurgists are the backbone of the working class. You have a relatively young collective, just as the combing itself, but you have accumulated a rich experience within a short period of time, you have culture of work, lofty professional qualities and particularly class communist consciousness. The party sees in you the most devoted workers who make sacrifices, the men reared through numerous difficulties, who get rid of the old norms and concepts, correctly understand the situations and they even make sacrifices to cope with them and forge ahead.

CARCANI ATTENDS CEREMONY HONORING MARTYRS

AU100740 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] May 10 (ATA) -- The inhabitants of Kurvelesh i Siperm, Tepelene district, gathered in the vicinity of Progonat village to attend the ceremony of the inauguration of the martyrs' graves of the region, where the remains of 107 sons and daughters who laid down their lives for the liberation of the homeland rest. The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers Adil Carcani, the chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian people, Shefqet Peci, etc, came here on the occasion. Comrade Adil Carcani cordially meets with the people of Kurvelesh who enthusiastically cheer for the glorious Party of Labour, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head. Comrade Adil Carcani took the floor at the meeting organised on the occasion. He said among the other things: This project, monument to our martyrs, will remain symbol of bravery and inspiration for the present and coming generations. The deed of the martyrs will always live in our hearts because with their blood they cemented the foundations of Socialist Albania. The people of Kurvelesh and all the district of Tepelene, are keeping their last will, marching resolutely on the road the party leads us to. Comrade Shefeqt Peci cut the inauguration ribbon. Comrade Adil Carcani lays a wreath on the obelish that perpetuates the memory of the glorious deed of the martyrs on the inscription "Glory to the Martyrs."

From there Comrade Adil Carcani went to Progonat. A meeting was organised in the main square of the village, where Comrade Adil Carcani congratulated the cooperativists on the attained successes and instructed them to carry them further. He expressed his confidence that the inhabitants of this village and of all the cooperative, in steel unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head will see to the great celebrations of this year, the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress with fresh successes.

Likewise, Comrade Adil Carcani paid a visit to Nivica village of this cooperative.

FIRST QUARTER PLAN FULFILLMENT DATA RELEASED

AU031522 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

["Successful Start to the Ninth 5-Year-Plan Period -- Report of the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of the plan for the Scientific-Technical and Socio-Economic Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the First Quarter of 1986"]

[Text] In the first quarter of this year the plan was fulfilled in conditions of a general nationwide upsurge for greater and better results and for meeting the 13th BCP Congress in a worthy manner. The workers class, the agricultural workers, and the people's intelligentsia, strongly united around the party's general line, by their bold precongress feats consistently increased the results month by month and successfully fulfilled the plan for the country's scientific-technical and socio-economic development during the first quarter according to all basic indexes. The counterplan for net production in the first quarter of 1986 was overfulfilled by 6.2 percent.

The following percentage increases were achieved as compared to the first quarter of 1985: production of nonagricultural enterprises and organizations, 11.6 percent; aggregate profit, 31.7 percent; social labor productivity, 19.7 percent; profitability, 24.2 percent; and fund yield, 13.0 percent. An increase of 6.7 percent in the average wages of those engaged in material production was achieved, and the population's requirements for goods and services were met more fully. Retail goods turnover increased by 10.8 percent. The country's foreign economic relations are developing successfully.

The placing of scientific-technical developments into use and the increased technical and technological standard of production had a marked effect on the positive results achieved.

In the national economy 1,269 developments were brought into service, and the 3-month counterplan for the potential economic effect was exceeded.

During the first 3 months of this year all tasks for the introduction of scientific and technical progress according to state orders were overfulfilled. In the chemical industry a technology was brought into service for the production of special grades of polyvinyl chloride with a reduced monomer content, and in nonferrous metallurgy a technology for purifying solutions by filtration and one for producing battery-grade sulfuric acid were introduced. Important developments were brought into operation in the light industry branches and in the food and tobacco industry.

During the quarter 24 tasks were fulfilled under the state's order to provide a suitable scientific product for new technologies and new equipment. Flexible automated production systems were developed for machining prismatic body components and for machining rotationally symmetrical parts, as well as a technology for the semiautomatic assembly of electronic components on printed circuit boards, a technology for producing double-density diskettes, a technology for production high-molecular polyamide, a technology for the hydroplastic drawing of steel wire, a technology for water class based on calcedon sands, a technology for producing decorative yarns, a technology for improving fabrics for domestic and decorative purposes, and so on.

Industry

Industrial economic enterprises and organizations overfulfilled the plan for the production and marketing of industrial products. The volume of industrial good production rose by 10.9 percent as compared to the first quarter of 1985. Manufactured industrial goods production, valued at 10,397 million leva, was 1,247 million leva higher than the figure for the same period of 1985.

Manufactured Industrial Good Production

Branches	1986 1st quarter as percentage of 1985 1st quarter
Machine building and metalworking industry	120.4
Chemical and rubber industry	112.7
Electric and thermal power production	97.8
Coalmining industry	111.5
Ferrous metallurgy	108.4
Building materials industry	134.2
Timber and woodworking industry	108.0
Pulp and paper industry	103.8
Glass and porcelain-pottery industry	105.5
Textile and knitwear industry	107.2
Clothing industry	111.0
Leather, fur, and footwear industry	112.7
Printing and publishing	102.6
Food and tobacco industry	103.9
Other branches of industry	110.4
Local and cooperative industry	112.9

Bulgarian electronics continued to develop at an accelerated rate. The following enterprises achieved good results in fulfilling the plan during the first quarter: the "Khidravlika" Combine, the "Elprom" Economic Trust [ET], "Balkancar" ET, "Investmash" ET, "Novi Tekhnologii i Materiali" ET, "Priborostroene I Avtomatizatsiya" ET, "Resprom" ET, "Farmakhim" ET, "Bulgartabak" ET, The Furst [Kozhukharski] Combine, "Rila" ET, "Kvarts" ET, "Mladost" ET, and others.

The highest increases in production were achieved in the Pleven, Stara Zagora, Sofia, Lovech, Veliko Turnovo, Silistra, Pernik, Tolbukhin, Pazardzhik, and Yambol okrugs.

Compared with the first quarter of 1985, the production of a number of basic industrial articles increased as follows:

Types of Product	Unit of Measurement	1986 1st Quarter	1986 1st Quarter as Percentage of 1985 1st Quarter
Automated machining process lines	unit	9	180.0
Numerically controlled high-capacity machine tools	unit	105	93.8
Microcomputer systems	unit	6,374	271.3
Disk subsystems for computers	unit	428	136.7
Automatic telephone exchanges	thousand lines	121	103.0
Diesel internal combustion engines	unit	10,659	101.5
Integrated electric actuating units with high-torque electric motors:	unit	10,418	168.4
Microelectric motors	thousand units	475.5	114.6
Electric hoists	thousand units	33.6	109.2
Electric lift trucks	unit	11,558	97.3

Motor-powered lift trucks	unit	8,845	101.9
Power transformers	unit	2,304	106.2
Buses	unit	620	100.2
Electric power	million kilowatt hours	11,913	99.9
Cast iron for processing	thousand metric tons	401.1	109.6
Steel	thousand metric tons	720.9	111.9
Rolled ferrous metals	thousand metric tons	828.7	110.2
Nitrogen fertilizers (based 100 percent nitrogen, including carbamide)	thousand metric tons	207.5	100.5
Plastics, synthetic resins, and adhesives	thousand metric tons	109.5	113.7
Synthetic soft leathers	thousand square meters	2,852	126.5
Car tires	thousand units	200	94.1
Cement	thousand metric tons	1,271	199.1
Furniture	million leva	124.8	104.2
Ceramic tiles	thousand units	67,955	113.2
Cotton and cotton-type finished fabrics	thousand square meters	86,043	104.2
Woolen and woolen-type finished fabrics	thousand square meters	10,769	110.2
Footwear (not including rubber footwear)	thousand pairs	7,388	111.3
Tailored goods	million leva	199.7	113.8
Meat	thousand metric tons	112.0	112.1
Meat products	thousand metric tons	27.7	113.3
Fish caught	thousand metric tons	23.9	123.9
Cheese	thousand metric	21.7	109.1

The main factor in industry's development was the increase in labor productivity. This provided almost 95 percent of the growth in the branch's net production.

In 30 groups of products the parameters were improved either fully or partially during the first quarter; this comprised 30 percent of all such improvements planned for the year. These included such important products as pneumatic automobile and lifttruck tires, quality small- and medium-sized rolled strip from "25-GST" steel, nonmetallic coated spirally welded steel pipes, and so on.

Both in the industry branch and in other branches and activities, as well as in relation to certain general indexes, the fast rates of growth in the first quarter of 1986 also reflect the reduced level of the reference base in the first quarter of 1985.

Construction

In the first quarter the building and erection units completed, with their own resources, construction to the value of 886.7 million leva.

The main building and erection units exceeded their plans at the end of the quarter. These included the "Promishleno Stroitelstvo" State Economic Trust [SET], the "Montazhi" SET, the "Main Administration of the Construction Troops," "Transstroy" set, "Sofstroy" SET, and others.

The majority of the construction completed related to the building of projects to be commissioned. The construction program for installations of national and exceptional importance was overfulfillment was achieved in constructing the following projects: the Radomir heavy Machine-building plant, the Ruse Heavy machine-building plant, the "Blagoy Popov" production combine in Pernik, the chavdar bus plant in Botevgrad, reactors nos. 5 and 6 at the "Kozloduy" nuclear power plant, electric steel production at the "Lenin" economic metallurgical combine, and elsewhere.

In new housing construction building work was completed to the value of 143.5 million leva, which is 4.2 percent higher than the figure prescribed in the counterplan.

In general, the projects, subprojects, and construction stages of projects completed and brought into service by the building and erection units considerably exceeded the numbers provided in the counterplans for the quarter.

Agriculture

During the quarter the agricultural organizations completed substantial preparations for the spring agricultural work. Seeds, fertilizers, and polyethylene materials were delivered, repairs to machinery and tractor fleets were completed, and the winter wheat sowings were fertilized. However, due to the fact that wintry weather conditions prevailed on most days and warmth conditions were unfavorable, spring work in the fields began late. Over 90 percent of the areas under winter wheat were fertilized in the Veliko Turnovo, Pleven, Plovdiv, Sliven, Stara Zagora, Tolbukhin, Khaskovo, and Ymabol okrugs. In some okrugs, such as Vidin, Mikhaylovgrad, and Sofia okrugs, substantial areas had not been fertilized by the end of March. Pruning was completed on over 80 percent of the plots with Perennial plants, and 95 percent of tractors, 95 percent of tractor-drawn ploughs, almost all the fertilizer sprayers were overhauled. However, the overhaul of tractors was lagging behind by the end of March in certain okrugs, such as Yambol, Sliven, Ruse, Plovdiv, Gabrovo, and Varna okrugs.

In social stock breeding much work was done to promote the normal course of the reproductive processes in the herds and flocks, to protect the animals, and to ensure the planned production from stock breeding. The numbers of agricultural animals held by the agricultural organizations and enterprises are as follows:

	On 1/4/86: Thousand head	Number on 1/4/86 as percentage of number on 1/4/85
Cattle	1,369.8	99.7
Including cows	478.2	99.9
Pigs	2,984.0	108.8
Sheep	8,170.1	97.1
Poultry	25,409.1	104.4

There was an increase, as compared with the same date last year, in the numbers of cattle held by the agricultural organizations in the Sofia city, Kyustendil, Pleven, Ruse, Sliven, Silistra, and Khaskovo okrugs; the numbers of cows increased in the Sofia city, Vidin, Kyustendil, Pleven, Silistra, Sliven, and Smolyan okrugs; and the numbers of pigs increased in almost all okrugs, the greatest increases being achieved in the Burgas, Varna, Veliko Turnovo, Vratsa, Mikhaylovgrad, Pleven, Razgrad, Ruse,

and Stara Zagora okrugs. The numbers of sheep increased as compared with 1/4/85 in Kyustendil, Pleven, and Sliven okrugs, but in most okrugs the numbers are still below the levels of last year. There was an increase in the stocking of chicken farms with broiler fowl. Numbers of poultry increased more significantly in the Veliko, Turnovo, Vidin, Vratsa, Sliven, Razgrad, and Tolbukhin okrugs.

The agricultural organizations delivered animal husbandry production to the value of 609.7 million leva, which is 1.3 percent greater than the figure for the first quarter of 1985. Milk production was 2.8 percent higher than for the first quarter of 1985, and egg production 15.0 percent higher.

Compared to the first quarter of last year, 15.2 percent more meat (of all types, weighed after slaughter) was purchased, as well as 3.8 percent more milk (3.6 percent fat content), and 15.0 percent more eggs.

Transportation and Communications

The country's transportation and communications system continued to develop and improve.

In transportation a start was made on the introduction into practice of 44 scientific-technical assignments. The economic effect of the scientific-technical developments brought into service during the first quarter was 743,000 leva. Electric power consumption was 3.0 percent less than the amount envisaged.

Construction continued of the integrated automatic signalling system for rail traffic on the Sofia-Plovdiv route. Automatic systems for controlling intra-okrug goods movements by rail are being introduced in a further five okrugs in the country, as well as transportation and handling technologies for goods shipments.

The economic organizations of the public transportation sector transported 7 million metric tons; or 7.9 percent, more goods than during the first quarter of 1985. Rail transportation services carried 14.8 percent more, and road transportation 5.6 percent more goods than in the first quarter of 1985.

Some 22.7 million more passengers were conveyed, which is 3.2 percent more than the figure for the first quarter of 1985.

Work continued on improving the transportation services for the population. A "Gabriel" automatic ticket reservation system was introduced for the interal airlines, and an automatic bus movement control system was introduced in the Botevgrad settlement system. The first trolleybus route went into service in Kazanluk, and two new bus terminals -- "South" and "Ovcha Kupel" -- were opened in Sofia.

The post office network was expanded by the addition of eight new post offices, seven of which are in villages. Some 34,419 new telephones were installed, 29,846 of which being for domestic subscribers. Some 59 new telex posts were brought into service, and 15 radio relay stations and 9 television relay stations were commissioned.

The income figures obtained from communications services was greater than the planned amounts and higher than the figures for the first quarter of 1985.

Foreign Economic Relations

Positive results were achieved in the first quarter of 1986 in developing the country's foreign economic relations. We continued to participate in the international socialist division of labor.

The foreign trade exchange of goods amounted to 6,129 million convertible leva.

Bulgaria's foreign trade relations with the socialist member-countries of CEMA, and primarily with the USSR, are developing in a particularly favorable manner.

Trade relations with the developing and developed capitalist countries are developing successfully.

Trade and Services to the Population

Compared to the first quarter of 1985, the production of the main goods intended for the home market was as follows:

	1986 1st quarter as percentage of 1985 1st quarter
Meat	105.0
Milk	104.9
Cheese	104.6
Yellow cheese	103.3
Eggs	111.8
Milk fats	106.4
Edible vegetable oils	102.3
Confectionery products	101.5
Childrens' foods	98.3
Fresh vegetables	108.7
Soft drinks	109.4
Beer	114.1
Finished cotton and cotton-type materials	110.9
Finished woolen and woolen-type materials	112.2
Knitted underwear	127.5
Knitted outer clothing	99.7
Footwear (except slippers)	115.0
Stockings and pantyhose	102.9
Furniture	113.0
Television sets, including color TV's	210.6
Radio receivers	94.2
Electric washing machines	112.6
Domestic refrigerators	88.3
Electric cooking stoves	171.8
Electric storage heaters	107.1
Solid fuel heating stoves	110.7
Brown coal	99.7
Briquettes	125.1

The goods funds that were provided enabled the population's growing requirements to be more fully met.

A goods turnover of 3,400 million leva was achieved in the retail trading network and public catering establishments. In all okrugs the trading organizations sold more goods than during the first quarter of 1985.

The increased goods turnover notwithstanding, in some regions of the country certain types of food and nonfood goods were not delivered in good time or in adequate quantities.

During the first quarter the material-technical base of domestic trade continued to expand and improve. Numbers of new and reconstructed shops, restaurants, cafe-cake

shops, and other trading units came into service, and better conditions were created for trade and services to the population.

The total volume of domestic and everyday life services provided to the population increased by 13.4 percent as compared with the first quarter of 1985. Fast rates of growth are being achieved in the development of building and repair services, radio and television maintenance and repair services, and all-round services. The increases in the main types of services are as follows:

	1986 1st quarter as percentage of 1985 1st quarter
All-round services	125.0
Building and repair services	124.5
Radio and television maintenance and repair services	120.1
Laundry services	119.1
Metalworking services	118.7
Lift maintenance and repair	117.9
Furniture and woodworking services	117.8
Optical services	112.1
Footwear, leather, and haberdashery services	109.9
Domestic equipment maintenance and repair	107.8

The successful start made during the first quarter of the year must be further developed. This is required by the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

In order for the rates of development to steadily accelerate, during the next months the intensive growth factors must be utilized on a wider scale; the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress must be more actively introduced and utilized in practice; savings in labor, material, and other resources must be ensured everywhere; and the prime cost of production must be reduced, accompanied by a corresponding dynamic increase in quality. The basic production funds must be more fully utilized, material-technical supplies and production sharing deliveries must be improved, and discipline in production substantially strengthened. Special attention should be given to providing more goods to meet the requirements of the domestic market and to fulfill export obligations. We must ensure a considerably higher growth in social labor productivity as compared to the increase in wages. In the investments field, efforts must be concentrated on completing the projects to be commissioned within the set deadlines and on obtaining the production envisaged for this year. Great attention must be given to ensuring the feeding of animals until the new harvest by making the most rational and economic use of the fodder available. Consistent implementation of the necessary measures will guarantee the successful fulfillment of the plan for the remaining months of 1986.

The decisions of the 13th BCP Congress demand making full use of the advantages of the new structures, realizing the capacities of the self-governing organizations on a broad and large scale, applying the levers of the economic mechanism more actively, expanding the initiative of the labor collectives, decisively renewing the technologies and the qualitative parameters of economic activities, and ensuring, from the very beginning, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period.

TISCH SPEAKS AT SED CONGRESS 18 APRIL

AU020902 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 86 p 13

[Speech by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGN National Executive Committee, at the 11th SED Congress in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin on 18 April]

[Text] Dear Comrades, dear guests: I agree with the Central Committee report to the 11th party congress -- and also on behalf of the trade unions. It is a great trail-blazing document.

One can say without any exaggeration that it is great and trail-blazing due to the convincing results of our party's work since the 10th party congress, and due to the outstanding results of the consistent implementation of the main task in uniting economic and social policy to shape developed socialist society.

The report is great and trail-blazing because it comprehensively answers the vital questions of the people of the socialist GDR, and it is clearly oriented toward the future tasks.

Without being smug, but with actual facts on our side we can note that what Comrade Erich Honecker presented here is the report of a party that has worked and struggled successfully, that faces the new challenges with fresh courage for the struggle, a party that will also master them.

Comrades: Everything expresses clearly the increased power of our Marxist-Leninist fighting alliance. An outstanding sign of this increased strength is the capacity of our party, proven in life, to organize the constructive cooperation of all social forces on the basis of its policy, and to concentrate this cooperation -- by correctly foreseeing the future -- on the tasks that are decisive for our further socialist development.

I think that all communists and all trade unionists in our country regard this 11th party congress as great encouragement, as a strong source of strength to further advance on the path of joint work and joint struggle toward new successes for socialism and peace, in fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the Soviet Union and as a reliable partner of the socialist community. (applause)

Comrades: Everything we have achieved is rooted in the trusting relations that link our party with the workers class, with the entire people. The more than 9 million members of the FDGB have an active share in implementing and shaping these relations that are vital for the prospering of our socialist society.

I think there is probably no lack of evidence to illustrate this, dear comrades. For what the trade unionists of the GDR think, feel, and desire to expressed in their deeds in production, and in the results of the socialist competition acheived in accordance with the demanding plans in honor of the 11th party congress. Achievements have been made that can rightly make us proud! At no time have the competition initiatives of the working people been so effective for the growth of the productivity, quality, and efficiency -- something which is ultimately also due to their increasing interpenetration with the scientific-technological revolution. Even now, general assemblies of the shop stewards are being held in the combines and enterprises to demonstrate the will to respond to our party congress with new deeds in socialist competition. The GDR trade unionists' active commitment to implementing the policy of the SED has a firm basis in their own experience that the entire will and work of our party is directed toward the well-being of the people, and that economic progress repeatedly turns into social progress. This, in turn, is expressed in the announcement of new sociopolitical measures and this is also illustrated outstandingly in the concept of the overall policy of our party.

Dear comrades: I want to fulfill the task that was, so to speak, ascribed to me in many letters and statements from trade union groups, trade union organizations of enterprises and kreise. This task instructs me to express cordial thanks to our party, the Central Committee, and our general secretary, our comrade and colleague Erich Honecker, for a good workers policy, for the policy of peace, and for social progress. (strong applause)

Dear comrades: I assure you that there are millions of trade unionists who are not members of the party abd who want to express their thanks in this way: We are on your side, party! (strong applause)

Comrades: The Central Committee report includes clear statements on the rank and role of the trade unions in further shaping developed socialist society. The work of the trade unions is described there as an indispensable component of our socialist democracy from the enterprises up to the individual work place. It is based on great and established rights which we responsibly -- as has always been the case in the workers movement -- fulfill within the unity of rights and duties.

We consider the first right and duty to be the task to continue to do everything, under the leadership of the party, for socialism and peace to further strengthen our socialist state. This is and remains the vital law in our trade unions.

Therefore, we are in favor of further economic growth by developing modern productive forces as quickly as possible. We fully support the energetic implementation and broad application of modern key technologies. We actively contribute to this, because this serves the people, and will provide a good present and future for them. In this connection we implement our trade unionist concern that the working people can do their work, as Karl Marx said, under conditions that are most worth of their human nature.

As the trade unions help to link science and production even more efficiently, the fundamental right to work, this indispensable human right, is being implemented in our country under more and more favorable conditions. This right to work means full employment in our country. Could one imagine anything else in our country?

In rushing through Article 116 in the Bonn Bundestag, the FRG minister of labor, in his anticommunist attacks in his hatred of us, said: "Where communists are in power, there can be no dispute on paragraph 116, there can be no discussion about the financial claims of workers on short time due to a strike...." He was correct there. We are pleased about that, pleased that we do not have such conditions. (strong applause)

The chairman of the metal workers industrial trade union of the DGB said: "They declare that we are the dinosaurs of the 20th century, condemned to die out, and ripe for the museum." Yes comrades, they want to corner the trade unions and deprive them of their rights. I can well understand the trade unionists in the FRG who resolutely oppose such machinations.

Is it not characteristic, dear comrades, that in the United States -- "the land of unlimited possibilities" -- only 18 percent of the working people, that is to say 19 million, are organized in trade unions while 18 million suffer from unemployment and its consequences? These examples and others from the capitalist word link together into a chain of dramatic social degradation.

Comrades: In shaping socialism we have proved that we are better off without capitalists and that we are and will remain a state without unemployment. (prolonged strong applause) The GDR trade unions are happy, because as the biggest class and mass organization they have a considerable share in guaranteeing the social security and safety of our country's citizens.

This applies to all aspects of life, from work, remuneration according to performance, housing, nurseries, old people's homes, and social insurance up to supplies to the workers. Our work concentrates on man with his hopes and his troubles, with his gifts and skills -- on man as a whole.

Thus, we also take care of intellectual-cultural life, recreation, and leisure time. If at the key word recreation I say "ship ahoy!" this is out of gratitude for the general secretary's initiative and for the party leadership's decision to assign the motor ship Arkona to the FDGB vacation service. (strong applause) This provides us with an opportunity to thank the best workers and outstanding initiators in the new competition phase for high achievements by giving them the pleasant experience of a cruise.

Comrades: All together, we who are shaping our Republic have a share in this -- I want to say -- flourishing socialist garden. If someone thinks that not everything is growing equally well in this bed or that bed or that one could plant even more colorful flowers -- then we say: Please, go ahead, we will not object, let us work to make it even more beautiful. But we also answer: We are proud of our work, and we will allow no one to undermine that! (strong applause)

Comrades: We know very well that nothing can be achieved without the proper efforts. Thus, we will organize the socialist competition even better in order to use it even more efficiently as a lever to develop the creative strength of the working people. The competition is to be simple and easy to survey, performances should be comparable so that everyone can strive to attain the result of the best worker, and so that he also works according to the motto: Even you have not reached the top of what is attainable, even you must strive for better results. Comrades, this is then a competition in the Leninist spirit. We will struggle in this spirit, this we promise the party! (strong applause)

Comrades: In September this year our capital Berlin will be host to the international trade union movement, the 11th World Trade Union Congress. We think that it is taking place at an important time -- at a time when the main thing is to achieve broad cooperation in order to safeguard peace, stop the arms race, bring about disarmament, and revive detente.

Would it not be in line with human dignity and humanism, if the U.S. Administration were to care for people's lives instead of forcing the world closer and closer to the brink of a nuclear inferno by the barbaric attacks on Libya, which were resolutely condemned, and by the SDI program?

Trade unionists throughout the world are called upon to use their strength for the global movement to preserve the severely threatened first human right -- the right to life. We hope that the world trade union congress will be a great signal for the determination of the working people to check the arms race, to prevent its expansion into space, and to finally eliminate it altogether.

Dear comrades: The unity of economic and social policy is our main battlefield for the universal strengthening of socialism in the GDR. Proceeding from this view, we base all trade union work on the resolutions of the 11th party congress for the further path of our country.

The summary of the nature and contents of the economic strategy given here by Comrade Honecker in 10 points shows the path and goal for the trade unions' actions.

I know that all functionaries of our organization, from the National Executive Committee to the shop steward, and all trade union collectives of our country agree with me when I state: In the struggle to implement the decisions of the 11th party congress the trade unionists will also be reliably and actively at the side of the communists, and will make their own contribution to this. (strong applause)

Having our rights, but also aware of our responsibility, the trade unionists are aiming to make the party congress year the year of the highest achievements to date in accordance with the slogan "High Performances for the Well-Being of the People and for Peace -- Everything for Implementing the Decisions of the 11th SED Congress!" We are proceeding in unity of word and deed, for our great common cause, for socialism and peace! (prolonged strong applause)

FISCHER ADDRESSES SED CONGRESS 19 APRIL

AU301356 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 pp 6-7

[Speech by Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs, at 11th SED Congress in the Palace of the Republic in East Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear foreign guests: The Central Committee report to the 11th party congress is an impressive analysis and program that gives cause for enthusiasm. The report illustrates our successful construction work and also convincingly demonstrates that the GDR is meeting its international responsibility in the struggle to preserve peace in all its consequences. People clearly and tangibly benefit from that. Our party congress has met with great international interest and a strong, vivid response on all continents.

Comrade Erich Honecker stated: "As one of the two states that developed as a result of World War II and the postwar development on German soil, the GDR has achieved something that is appreciated by its friends and that cannot be ignored by its enemies."

Yes, also in the struggle to change the world events for the better our state takes a firm place. For our party, for our Republic and safeguarding of peace is the paramount task of the present. This contributes to our reputation and earns the GDR worldwide respect. It reaffirms not to just our people the hope that peace can be preserved.

The new proposal of the Soviet Union to supplement the program for the elimination of all nuclear weapons with step-by-step controlled reduction of the conventional armaments shows the way to reduce the level of military confrontation, which is particularly dangerous in Europe, in the foreseeable future. The GDR supports this initiative that was so convincingly explained by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and that protects life. It will do everything it can to make this optimistic and also real prospect become reality. (strong applause)

It has always been and will be the task of our party to help to create the preconditions that will enable the people to live in lasting peace. In other words, our state proves itself as a reliable ally of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states every day.

Our state is a sought after partner in the dialogue on the basic questions of our time. Its prudent, principled attitude in complicated international situations has helped to check tensions in this sensitive area on the dividing line between both military coalitions and to avoid their turning into military conflicts.

Our state proves to be constructive and calculable in all fields of the relations of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist states.

Our state is sought after, because it is a solid business partner with an efficient economy. The high level of science and technology and the quality of its products have made it a trading partner that is respected everywhere.

Our cultural workers are renowned throughout the world, just like the performances and fairness of our sportsmen, who are admired and applauded.

Our state enhanced its reputation in relations with the states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Its constant aid, its reliable solidarity make it a comrade of these states in their struggle for national and sovereign independence. Be it our pilots fighting the drought in Ethiopia, our medical experts in the hospital built by the GDR in Managua, the FDJ brigades and numerous experts in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, or the comrades in our embassies -- they all loyally represent out state, and prove themselves under difficult, sometimes even war conditions. (strong applause)

All this is international solidarity given by the party, state, and people as a matter of course, just as thankfully we ourselves have been repeatedly granted it.

The GDR's international authority is based on universal, in particular stable, political, and dynamic economic development. The successful development of our country in domestic and foreign policy increases the attractiveness of truly existing socialism, and contributes toward strengthening the unity and chohesion of the community of socialist states, just as, on the other hand, the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, the firm anchor in the Warsaw Treaty and in CEMA are of utmost importance for preserving the sovereignty and the security our socialist Republic.

The results that our party presents to the people are based on achievements made under aggravated political and difficult economic international conditions.

The situation is tense, even dangerous and no change for the better can be seen yet. But we oppose the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism with calmness and self-consciousness; the course for peace, disarmament, and international security; and with the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. Socialism is there for the people. The party sticks to its word, it can be checked.

The course of the 10th party congress, and the statement of the 7th Central Committee plenary meeting to do everything for peace one day after the beginning of the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in the FRG, now all the more are proving to be a realistic future-oriented policy. This is particularly so at a time when with the question of war or peace, the fate of mankind, is being decided. This was our party's answer to the aggravation of the world situation by imperialism.

We have not allowed the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons to disturb the military parity -- on which peace is based not only in Europe -- and we have not only continued the dialogue on overcoming the nuclear dangers, but even intensified it.

Dear comrades: For this we have to most cordially thank the party, the Central Committee, the Politburo, and our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, who represents precisely this policy with the biggest personal commitment. (strong applause)

Dear comrades: As before the most aggressive circles of imperialism are trying to stop social progress and take social revenge. They do not want disarmament, because for them armament means profit, they expect power from weapons, including superiority.

That is why they want the militarization of space at any price and they are not prepared to renounce the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. That is why they are strengthening nuclear and conventional armaments. That is why they are heaping nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe. That is why they oppose a general and comprehensive ban on nuclear explosions. That is why they make the work of the United Nations more difficult and impair the work of the UN missions of the socialist states. And that is why they fan the flame of anticommunism and demonstrate strength in all parts of the world.

In contrast to the intentions officially announced at the Geneva summit meeting extreme forces in the U.S. leadership are striving for military superiority out of greed for super profits and world domination.

The Soviet Union and the socialist states, including us, are now to be induced to abandon the peaceful international policy which means confidence in the future for all people. In other words: Whereas the Soviet Union offers cooperation instead of confrontation, the most aggressive circles of the United States escalate the confrontation into a peace-endangering provocation. Whoever was still in doubt about that could see this demonstrated very clearly by the aggression against Libya.

The Soviet Union and the socialist states must of course react to any new imperialist armament escalation in the proper way. Military superiority will not be allowed.

"Washington expects a tougher attitude from its West European allies" this was also demanded by the state secretary in the Pentagon referred to also by Comrade Heinz Kessler. The FRG Government supports this destructive policy, in particular by its recent joining of the SDI program. This disastrous step must not be played down, for everyone knows that the implementation of the "star wars" program of the United States would lead to an extremely dangerous destabilization of the international situation, to an increase of the danger of war. Especially in the presently aggravated situation we regard it as appropriate that also the FRG meets its historic and moral duty for peace and stops everything that would inflict damage on the interests of security and cooperation in Europe.

Through the militarization of international relations the world is being brought to a point at which events threaten to get out of control. Therefore the resolution of our Politburo on the 27th CPSU Congress states: "In today's world objective conditions have developed under which the struggle between socialism and capitalism can only be carried out as peaceful competition."

The nuclear age has its own logic. These arms in an hitherto unknown quantity, in an hitherto unknown force of destruction that is beyond imagination, in the hands of the most militant circles have brought the question of war and peace to the center of attention in a completely new way.

Peace cannot be achieved through armament. Where the imperialist slogan of "Peace Through Strength" will lead has been proved by two world wars. Nuclear war is no longer a rational means of achieving political aims. Nuclear war would be the end of any policy.

This calls for a complete break with the old ways of thinking and acting. As our general secretary stresses in his address at the mass rally in Halle on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the March fights the main thing is "to learn the art of dealing with each other, getting along with each other, and shaping the relations among states of diverse social order in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence." The right of states and people to peace also corresponds with their duty to do everything to achieve it.

Dear comrades: The peace program of the allied socialist states, in particular the Soviet Union's convincing 3-stage plan to enter the 3 millenium free of nuclear arms, now expanded by yesterday's proposal of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, is socialism's alternative to nuclear death. It is an offer of survival, the alternative adapted to our times, and is acceptable to all because, in the paramount interest of peace that is life, it sets aside separating issues and diverse ideological views because it guards the legitimate security interests of all states, it does not force anyone -- except those arming for war -- to give up positions, and because in this way everyone wins and no one loses.

Thus security and peace can be preserved politically, not militarily, by working together and not against each other through united international efforts. Therefore, this program offers a truly historic opportunity.

The policy of the party is determined by the responsibility for peace and security. This policy attentively watches its geopolitical surroundings, especially since here sensitive lines of world politics are linked.

Our state takes the commitment serious that never again must a war emanate from German soil. There fore we untiringly work to bring about such conditions that help to make the situation dependable again. The multifaceted activities to develop the relations with other countries serve this goal.

Dear comrades: You know, for instance of the state visits to Japan, Finland, Greece, and Italy and the meetings with President Kirchschlaeger, President Koivisto, the Prime Ministers Papandreou and Craxi, Fabius and Sorsa as well as with the unforgotten Olof Palme. From the results of these talks of Comrade Erich Honecker with his partners -- these are by far not all -- from the agreements concluded on these occasions, from the joint declarations and proposals, have come ideas and stimuli that accelerate mutually useful work between states of diverse social order, and particularly in a tense period. Undoubtedly, our state has made a considerable contribution to the fact that Europe has been able to enjoy the longest period of peace the people here have seen this century. It is also to our credit, comrades, if the Helsinki Final Act, if the spirit and regulations of the European treaty system have been preserved against all attacks, strengthened, and even expanded.

This is above all the purpose and the significance of the joint declaration on the meeting of our Comrade Erich Honecker with Mr Kohl on 12 March last year in Moscow. This approach has determined and determines the policy of our party because the safeguarding of peace has been and remains the decisive question also in relations between the GDR and the FRG.

In the struggle for peace we must not lose any time. We must oppose a further poisoning of the international situation and finally promote an atmosphere that makes substantial negotiations possible. For socialism peaceful coexistence is not a fair weather policy; there will be no temporary tactics for the sake of temporary advantages. For us, peace is a vital aim.

The priority aims and directions given by our general secretary for our international policy point out the path for this.

The strength and capacity of socialism, our own political, economic, and military power, and the great force of the worldwide peace movement, which is new in its width and depth, and the revolt of the world's conscience against war increase our confidence. The socialist peace program is a collective policy and will be implemented by our party step by step. (prolonged, strong applause)

SED, GOVERNMENT BACK SOVIET ARMS PROPOSAL

LD070928 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Potsdam, 6 May (ADN) -- Now that the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO have alarmingly aggravated the international situation, the Soviet Union and the community of fraternal socialist states are proving more than ever to be the chief factor in averting a nuclear holocaust. This is stated in a message by the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers on the 41st anniversary of the Soviet victory in the Great Patriotic War and the liberation of the German people from fascism. Army General Erich Mielke, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, presented the message at a ceremony of the High Command of the Soviet Armed Forces Group in Germany, held in Wuensdorf on Tuesday (6 May). The ceremony to mark Victory Day was attended by representatives of the GDR party and state leadership and of the National People's Army (NVA).

The message says that the GDR, in close alliance with the USSR and as a firm member of the socialist community, is doing everything to strengthen socialism and make peace endure. It fully supports the USSR program to rid the world of all nuclear weapons as well as the new proposals to reduce conventional armaments and forces in Europe. The GDR is acting resolutely to strengthen the Warsaw Pact Organization constantly. The GDR and NVA will continue to do everything to strengthen unremittingly their close alliance with the Soviet Union and their firm military and class alliance with the Soviet Army.

USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov, Army General Petr Lushev, the commander-in-chief of the Soviet Armed Forces Group in Germany, Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, the representative of the supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact joint forces assigned to the NVA, and other high-ranking Soviet officers attended the ceremony.

NEPSZABADSAG PRAISES U.S.-USSR ARMS FORUM

AU121220 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 May 86 p 8

[Laszlo Rozsa article: "The Corners of the Table"]

[Text] Hungarian television is "International Studio" program on 8 May is among the rare programs that we will probably remember for years. We will remember it not because we learned anything new or completely original about the disarmament debates and negotiations between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, or the proposals made by them in recent years. Anyone who regularly follows international events is already aware of these negotiations and proposals. There were, however two memorable and original things about this meeting. One was that this forum was able to and did take place here and now; the other thing was that, with the exception of the moderator, the personalities who participated in the debate are themselves people who are more or less shaping and influencing international politics, including the disarmament debate, in accordance with their countries' importance and their personal positions.

Another circumstance providing viewers with at least a similar original and particular situation is that, as far as a live television debate permits, it was possible to study the personalities and personal qualtities of the international participants as well as their methods of approach, negotiating style, and the method and logic with which they expressed their views. Anyhow, moderator Janos Hajduy was particularly lucky in his selection of partners around the table. Not only because U.S. State Department expert Mark Palmer and Yevgeniy Primakov, head of the Research Institute of World Economics and International Relations in Moscow, and candidate member of the central committee, participated personally in the Geneva summit on Reagan's and Gorbachev's side respectively, and not only because Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs, and Herman Sheer, the SPD representative in the FRG Bundestag and disarmament expert, are experienced politicans and diplomats who are well acquainted with the area the debate was dealing with. The selection was fortunate also because the participants were all personalities who fascinated the viewers. Primakov's tremendous memory and the force of his logic as well as Palmer's fine Polish and flexible intelligence made the same deep impression on viewers as Horn's negotiating skill and sense of compromise or sheer's captivating ease and openness.

We are of course well aware that such a forum is not theater, and the subjects discussed do not in the least permit us to form our judgment on the basis of our impressions of the persons rather than the facts, positions, and deeds. We are also aware that in politics and diplomacy the latter are paramount and decisive. In reality, however, at the negotiating table, the nature of the contact among the persons and their readiness for agreement is not a matter of indifference because, although the people involved might represent different positions, they are people nonetheless; and in the current circumstances it does matter whether television viewers witness a tense and bitter political boxing match among the participants or a tough and skillfull negotiating style coupled with a desire for understanding. We can say all this being aware of and considering the fact that we are precisely aquainted with the differences between us and the NATO countries, between the interests and concepts of the two political and military blocks, and see them more clearly than ever. It is a hopeful sign, however, that the participants recognized the magnitude of what is at stake and the urgency of the question of whether we are making use of the opportunity to halt the arms race or missing it.

We are also aware of the fact that this hope is still faint and weak. Interestingly enough, it was the FRG Social Democratic representative who pointed out the real truth in the key issue: The real reason behind the U.S. failure to join the nuclear moratorium is that the United States needs a series of further nuclear blasts in order to perfect its laser weapons and because it is its declared intention to complete its research into space weapons and the deployment of them. But let us not go over this complex debate again. This argument did not make the corners of the table smoother at all, and it could not have been expected to, either. Let us believe in what was confirmed by every participant in the debate: We must not abandon the Geneva spirit. This alone is enough to make us remember for a long time that the intelligent desire for rapprochement nevertheless prevailed against mutual reproaches in the debate among these important and interesting people. And it is very good that this took place in Budapest, with the collaboration of Hungarian television.

NEMETH URGES MORE EXACTING WORK TO AID ECONOMY

LD110949 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Nadudvar today is famous throughout the nation. It has acquired this prominence from, among other things, the fact that it was the founding and to this day still leading member of our agro-industrial associations. For the results of last year, for doubling its stock of cattle, for the 6.5 ton wheat yield, the Congress Banner, the Red Flag of the Government and SZOT were presented to the people of Nadudvar today by Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP deputy general secretary. His speech, however, was not only about Nadudvar:

[Begin Nemeth recording] Comrades: In the economy now we must concentrate every effort upon the implementation of the national economy plan for the current year. I say this also because, after the successful efforts of previous years, last year the development of the national economy came to a stop and agricultural production was also 6 percent below that of the year before. In the first quarter of the year several unfavorable trends continued. In both the central leadership and locally we must exert maximum efforts to stop the negative processes and achieve the current year's national economy plan targets. This demands discipline work of everyone. It presupposes that we not turn a blind eye to slacking, to antisocial phenomena, that in every way we promote the condition that only honestly-performed work can be the foundation of individual prosperity. We can only advance if in every sphere we confront unexactingness with exactingness; if in the assessment of leaders and employees everywhere, in the headquarters and on the scene of implementation, real performance is the basis, and if the green light, support and respect are given to those who fulfill their duty in a disciplined way and work with a spirit of initiative.

We look ahead to a period that demands the whole person standing his ground. If the country's entire building strength joins forces we will not be marking time; we shall advance. [end recording]

SZUROS DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

LD121028 Budapest MTI in English 0932 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, left for the Soviet Union Monday.

He is meeting an invitation from the CPSU Central Committee. Matyas Szuros is accompanied by Istvan Oszi, deputy department head of the Central Committee, and Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity.

MAROTHY MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S LUKANOV

LD121920 Budapest MTI in English 1606 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI) — Laszlo Marothy, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Andrei Loukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission, held talks on the development of cooperation in Budapest on May 10-12.

They stated with satisfaction that trade turnover envisaged for the past plan period was surpassed and the competent ministries signed the long-term trade and payment agreement for 1986-1990. The parties also discussed issues on economic cooperation after 1990. The parties discussed the prolongation of industrial production specialization and cooperation agreements and the establishment of new ones.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Andrei Loukanov.

AFGHANISTAN'S HATEF HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD122217 Budapest MTI in English 1450 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI) — Abdorrahim Hatef, president of the Afghan National Fatherland Front and member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and the Peace and Solidarity Council, currently heading a delegation to Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, held a press conference Monday in Budapest.

The new Afghan Constitution is under preparation, and various committees, including the Constitutional Committee, headed by Babrak Karmal, are working on it, he said.

Abdorrahim Hatef appreciated the economic assistance of the socialist countries, first of all the Soviet Union's. He stressed that Afghanistan receives significant assistance from Hungary, especially in teaching aids and medicine supply and by training more Afghan students in Hungary.

MSZMP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SOFIA VISIT

LD081234 Budapest MTI in English 1125 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI) — A delegation of the Budapest HSWP committee, led by Secretary Istvan Hajdu, returned from Sofia on Thursday. The delegation paid a four-day visit in the Bulgarian capital on the invitation of the Sofia Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The parties discussed the state and development of cooperation between the two capitals. Anastasiy Donchev, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and first secretary of the Sofia Party Committee, met the delegation.

U.S., USSR, FRG OFFICIALS DISCUSS WORLD AFFAIRS

LD111103 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1845 GMT 8 May 86

["International Studio" program moderated by Janos Hajdu and Bela Gyoeri, with Mark Palmer, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs; Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the Institute of World Economic and International Relations and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; Dr Hermann Scheer, SPD parliamentary deputy from Baden-Wuerttemburg; and Gyula Horn, state secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and member of the MSZMP Central Committee; Palmer speaks in English with superimposed Hungarian translation; Primakov in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation; Scheer in German with superimposed Hungarian translation; moderators not individually identified]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] I wish you good evening here in the international studio again, after a long interval. This long interval was not voluntary because, if I may remind you, it is almost exactly 10 years ago today, in May 1976, that we first tried -- quite fresh and optimistic in the spirit of the Helsinki agreement -- to invite to this round table, from the various parts of the world, from East and West, guests whose information and opinion could familiarize you with problems which currently concern world opinion.

My impression is that about a year ago, since Mikhail Gorbachev, the new man, took over at the lead of the CPSU, deep-rooted changes have been taking place in the Soviet Union in an obvious manner, recognized by everyone. A great reform period has begun there and this has an influence on Soviet foreign policy as well. We again witness that the Soviet Union takes the initiative in great issues such as disarmament and nuclear arms control, but also regarding the matter of local conflicts. The Soviet Union, and personally Mikhail Gorbachev, has presented a whole series of proposals at the various negotiating tables. Moreover, last year in Geneva a summit with the U.S. President took place, the first such. The world is living in the hope that a similar summit will take place again soon. Thus many things are changing in the Soviet Union, while at the same time one has the impression -- at least I have -- that in the United States the policy has remained unchanged since 1981.

Let me ask first you then, Mr Palmer, as to whether you share my view and to tell us why everything appears unchanged in the United States at a time when it seems that there is reason for change?

[Palmer] First, let me say that we paid careful attention to what Mr Gorbachev said.

You have spoken a lot about changes, and there is no country that would more willingly see changes in the Soviet Union than the United States. Therefore, we hope that there will be changes. To speak frankly, however, we have not seen a lot of concrete evidence of this so far. In my opinion, important changes have occurred in regard to the United States in this period.

As a professional diplomat, I took part in the Carter administration. As you know, our primary foreign political goal at that time was very restricted; we endeavored to set limits on the arms race, and, perhaps within the farmework of SALT II, to reduce somewhat the number of nuclear weapons. President Reagan has approached the issue very firmly, but in Geneva, he agreed with General Secretary Gorbachev on a 50 percent arms reduction, which is a very radical approach.

[Moderator] According to the U.S. participant, yes, the policy of the United States is changing. We have heard that everything the Soviet Union initiates is turned to with interest. How does all this appear in Moscow?

[Primakov] First, for me it is completely incomprehensible that some people do not see the active, constructive change in the Soviet negotiating position. However, new approaches, if you like, a kind of new way of thinking, attest to this. For example, I am thinking of...but if necessary, I can list all the evidence of this new approach. Let us take, for example, the moratorium on nuclear tests, which we have extended several times, in order to give a chance, a historical chance, to the United States to cease its nuclear test explosions, so that by this, we should move ahead on the path of destroying nuclear weapons.

The other side's argument that the perfection of nuclear weapons of a defensive nature makes test explosions necessary is entirely unfounded. This is not in accordance with reality because the United States would not stop nuclear tests unilaterally; it only would respond to the measure the Soviet Union already had taken. As a consequence, we will not develop the so-called offensive weapons either, which, as a possibility, you fear -- if you are afraid of this.

In its size, dimension, and complexity, our proposal for banning nuclear weapons extending to every sphere, for completely destroying nuclear weapons and every tool of mass destruction is unmatched. This, in essence, attests to a new philosophy, and not only a new kind of approach.

However, I shall go further: The problem related to verification has come off the agenda. Earlier, we always heard that our society was closed, and in such circumstances, it was difficult to check us. For this reason, it was difficult to reach agreement with us. We answered this: We are ready to accept any kind of verification, let us agree on it. It is, however, only possible to verify the implementation of the agreement -- that is our approach, that is our philosophy. If this counterargument comes off the agenda, the other side thinks up another one. For example, if we completely destroy nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union will gain superiority because it is stronger in the sphere of conventional weapons. All right. Comrade Gorbachev went even further a couple of days ago. He stated: We are also ready for a considerable reduction of the conventional armaments of the Armed Forces, so that we can clear away this obstacle, too. The West generally, as always, now answers: We are studying it, we are studying it. But there is no substantial answer. They do not give a suitable answer to our steps. In my opinion, that is why the process has now come to a standstill.

[Moderator] I think that you wish to answer, but let us allow everyone to first state his fundamental stance. Dr Scheer, what is your opinion of the basic situation?

[Scheer] Let me compare the present situation with the 1976-77 period. President Carter, who was president in 1977, at that time submitted very many comprehensive disarmament proposals, especially with regard to nuclear weapons. But, at that time his proposals did not meet with a reaction.

I fear that now in the reverse sense, a similar situation can occur. It is a fact what has appeared as a new characteristic in Soviet policy since the election of the new CPSU general secretary is noteworthy in many respects. I fear that if all this remains unanswered, if it does not bring concrete results in the next 1-2 years, then a regression might occur again.

What I especially find noteworthy in the new proposals -- and what everyone should take note of -- is that the Soviet Union really, for the first time now since there have been negotiations on disarmament and verification, has lifted a hitherto taboo -- that the verification of disarmament agreements, or any kind of verification related to a reduction in weapons, is possible on Soviet territory, only with the permission of the Soviet Government.

[Moderator] Thank you. Gyula Horn?

[Horn] I believe that now there is a situation characteristic of transition in world politics. By this I mean first, that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, not only have new endeavors and new opinions in connection with very many international issues, but, related to this, concrete, very far-reaching practical measures and proposals have been made. I would denote the most important characteristic of these to be that [word indistinct] takes into account the previously stated objections, views, opinions of the other, Western, side, and it endeavors to answer those too. I believe that in the present situation, it is necessary to achieve a change, primarily in the sphere of international security.

Time presses, in spite of the fact that we are not clockwatchers since 5 months have passed since the summit meeting. However, it presses, because in 1986-87, it is necessary to make advances in the sphere of stopping armaments, otherwise the entire East-West relationship, the world situation, will become very gravely dangerous.

So, in summary, I believe that very much has occurred on the political side, and there have been positive developments among these, or at least fortunate ones in their wording. However, the detente process is still one-sided, because on the military side there has not been a substantive advance. This is how I see the essence of the present situation.

[Moderator] Mr Palmer, I think that it is fair that after the first round I give the microphone back to you. I would remind you that more than one person around the table said that so far there has not been a concrete reply to concrete proposals and that the Soviet Union -- in a whole series of issues, such as verification, which is so often raised by the U.S. -- has announced a qualitative change in its stand but, we continue to hear from Washington that these Soviet proposals are not sufficiently concrete.

[Palmer] I do indeed agree with those who said that concrete proposals were needed and that progress had to be made because time was flying. I am in full agreement with what Mr Horn said in connection with this. In my view, the impetus of Geneva in November was a very good one. It is our focal task -- and I agree with you here -- that we should maintain this impetus, that we should reach those general objectives and that we should be able to conclude concrete agreements in the end. Speaking frankly, it was a great disappointment to us that the meeting of foreign ministers a meeting which we proposed, did not take place in January. Following this, we suggested that the foreign ministers meet in February, then in March, then in April, but we simply were unable to meet. I very much hope that after the present delay, we will be able to meet on this political level this summer, the same way as we would like an obligation to be made to hold a summit in 1986, an obligation undertaken by both sides. But it is our conviction that goals decided upon in Geneva are correct and there is no need for new objectives.

Mr Primakov, you mentioned the new Soviet initiative suggesting a moratorium on nuclear tests. You said that it was an extraordinarily important issue. However, it was not entirely new, for there already were nuclear test moratoriums at the end of the 1950's, but we all know that these did not work. Now, we feel that such a comprehensive agreement must be reached between us, based on reducing existing weapons. We have agreed on this too in Geneva and it would be a good thing if we continued this. We made a proposal in November, a concrete proposal, about a 50 percent reduction in armaments; the Soviet Union has not yet replied to this in the Geneva negotiations. These negotiations are again continuing now and we hope to reach the stage of details. We expect the second summit to bring the differing stances close and to create a framework in which our delegations can really negotiate and not only exchange metaphysical generalities, but get down to the definition of the agreement tests. At the third summit in Moscow next year we would like to sign an agreement prescribing a 50 percent reduction of the strategic nuclear weapons and another agreement about the medium-range nuclear missiles.

However, I do not think that it would be useful to come out with new proposals every time, for example, about Asia, or conventional weapons, and every week to throw out new ideas or old ones. This diverts attention from the objectives whose achievement should be our task in Geneva.

[Primakov] I would like to reply to some of the subjects mentioned by Mr Palmer in his answer just now. First of all, regarding the moratorium: What the Soviet Union did in this sphere is unprecedented. The moratorium lasted a very long time and it was prolonged three times; so the ball is in the U.S. court. Had the United States stopped its nuclear tests, the USSR would have been ready to cease all such tests forever. This had not happened before. But I will go further: The Soviet Union has confirmed its previous stand of being ready to hold negotiations in any form, at any place about stopping test explosions. The United States did not react to this, however. In regard to the reference to the 1950's it is simply mistaken. Regarding the other questions, let us speak now about the 50 percent reduction. Mr Palmer, who works in the State Department, knows very well that the 50 percent reduction of strategic weapons has been suggested by the Soviet Union as well -- we too suggested a 50 percent reduction -- so in this area our stances could have moved toward each other, as Comrade Gorbachev said in Geneva. However, they did not come closer to each other. Why not? Because the United States roundly rejected it by separating the agreement on strategic weapons from the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI], with which the United States intends to deploy offensive weapons in space. It is for this reason that we could not agree, that the standpoints are not coming closer to one another. There are (?subjective) interrelations between the happenings and events, but there may be objective connections as well. Regarding the above-mentioned two issues, however, there is an objective link between them because if the arms race really begins in space and the United States creates its cosmic defense system, then we would find it very difficult to conclude an agreement about a reduction of strategic weapons. I would like to illuminate this for the Hungarian television viewers through an example: It is now being said in the United States that their so-called cosmic defense prevents 70 or 80 percent of the missiles of the hypothetical enemy from flying into U.S. territory. If this system comes into being and if, via this, the United States achieves some kind of military advantage, then the other side will endeavor to make as many as possible of the remaining 30 percent of missiles which do get through. Thus the issues are linked together and it is for this reason that we should find our way precisely around the details. I could speak for a long time about the concreteness of the Soviet proposals. These are completely concrete.

[Horn, interrupting] May I pose a question at this stage? I followed Mr Palmer's logic and I would like to ask the following:

It is true, is it not, that the issue of European missiles has been a case, for a long time, but at least since December 1979? Following that -- it was a U.S. standpoint with which the West Europeans agreed and it is a particularly important issue for us, our being a European country too -- Europe should be made free of every kind of nuclear weapon. Now, you mentioned that the Soviet Union puts out one after another additional proposal, that she escalates proposals.

Here is what I do not understand: Regarding nuclear weapons, the opinion was that the Soviet Union should dismantle the SS-20's, but in such a way that they should be destroyed, that they should not be redeployed in Asia. The Soviet Union accepted this. After that, it came about that after all, negotiations should be held about missiles deployed in Asia. The Soviet proposal contains this, as well. After that, it was said that the Soviet Union brought up this matter because it was in a superior position in Europe regarding conventional weapons, so could easily get rid of her European nuclear weapons. Now the Soviet side has proposed a radical reduction in conventional weapons as well. I see a logical link between these which essentially is a reaction to all the things the West raised earlier regarding Euromissiles. Is it not how you assess this Mr Palmer? What else could be done in your opinion, for example, on the issue of Euromissiles, where agreement is perhaps nearest to conclusion?

[Primakov] It seems to me that the same text immediately becomes unacceptable for Washington sometimes by simply being translated from English to Russian. However, there is another issue that you mentioned too: The U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers did not meet. Speaking frankly, I, myself, and many others are very sorry that this meeting did not take place, a meeting which we would have liked very much. However, how could we attend this meeting when the United States was bombing peaceful Libyan cities? An entirely new international situation came about. How could we go to this meeting immediately after the event? Despite this, Comrade Gorbachev announced in connection with this that the possibilities for a summit had not yet been exhausted. This is perfectly understandable. There is a need for it. We live in an age where such a meeting is simply indispensable. I would like to single out two things in connection with this: We were, both of us, in Geneva at the time of the summit. We were able to see how important it was that the leaders of the two countries get to know each other. It is obvious that neither you nor I would insist on their meeting purely for their getting to know each other once more. It is clear that we should do everything to ensure that some kind of result be achieved at the summit, that this be appropriately prepared. This preparatory work, however, can be successful only if international tension is reduced and if one participant of the planned meeting does not do something to poison the entire international situation, rendering the latter completely unconducive for the summit. Now it is precisely what is at issue here.

[Moderator] Let me ask for patience for a minute, and after that immediately .... however, etiquette now demands that we give the microphone to Mr Palmer.

[Palmer] Before everything, I say in reply to both of you that there is undoubtedly a link between offensive and defensive strategic weapons, just as there is a link between conventional and nuclear weapons. It is our conviction that we should act at once in all these areas and that we need good proposals affecting the entire question complex. In this vein, we definitely welcome Mr Gorbachev's intention to debate all these questions; we too are ready for this. However, I, myself, dealing with relations between the two countries for 22 years, believe that ambition can sometimes obstruct rationality. Today we face the great danger that we perhaps might slide back to the 1950's when all of us, both sides, merely carried out propaganda about arms limitation; great comprehensive proposals were put forward but concrete steps were hardly taken.

The present administration, the Reagan administration, has quite a short time left; it is possible that it is the civil servant side of me now speaking primarily, but nonetheless I would like to urge going ahead where possible, to our knowledge.

Second, I would mention another matter briefly, although I would not like to cut in front of my German colleague. You mentioned how difficult it was to convene a foreign ministerial meeting shortly after the Libyan bombing. We, too, had such difficulties, but still we were there at the Madrid meeting of foreign ministers not long after a Korean passenger aircraft was shot down, when 67 Americans died. Several attacks were carried out against Pakistan, which is our ally, where the Soviet and Afghan air forces attacked civil targets; we were not happy then either. What as a professional politician, I would urge that we put aside the theory of linkage. This theory was employed by several U.S. administrations in the past, but the present government is against it. I am worried that the Soviet Union is beginning to learn this old, bad habit from us, that we link regional questions with the main issue, such as with the cause of arms limitation. I oppose the linking of problems. It would be to the advantage of all of us if we stopped this practice because our relationship is always burdened by some kind of problem.

[Scheer] First of all, I do not think that the planned second summit between the U.S. President and the CPSU general secretary will fail to materialize because of the differing interests and the involvement of the two superpowers in the various regions of the world. Rather, in my opinion, the next summit meeting depends on concrete prospects for achieving results of substance in regard to the central problem, that which determines relations between the two world powers, between the two blocs, namely the issue of disarmament and the arms limitation. This will be the decisive factor.

So far, we have mentioned three areas, which, of course, are all connected. The moratorium on nuclear tests was mentioned, as well as the militarization of space and the medium-range missiles in Europe. I do not think that the official explanations and justifications of the U.S. Government concerning the moratorium on nuclear tests are well founded. The United States always conducted a greater number of tests. I do not believe that the Soviet Union attained a technological superiority during its earlier tests. In my opinion, something else is involved here: The real reason is the program for the militarization of space.

Let us, however, not restrict this analysis to relations between the two superpowers. In my opinion, the problem of medium-range missiles is not caused primarily by the zero option proposed by the U.S. Government.

The essence of the zero option is that there should be no medium-range missiles in Western Europe and or any missiles in the Soviet Union which could be used against targets in Western Europe. This is the zero option advocated by general secretary Gorbachev. Since 1983, this has been the U.S. official position as well. Here, in fact, the inhibiting factor is Western Europe. The question is the future role of the British and French nuclear weapons. Should they remain outside any agreement? In that case it would be extremely difficult or even impossible to reach any agreement on the question of medium-range missiles.

[Moderator] Let us return to Geneva, perhaps. Both my neighbors participated in the negotiations, and thus they have personal memories of the atmosphere there. Mr Palmer, you said that you consider the signing of an agreement on a 50 percent reduction in weapons next year possible, or that this is what the United States is endeavoring to achieve? I am not so optimistic, but let me ask you, in your own judgement, what is left of the Geneva spirit?

[Palmer] I think a great deal, but we never use the term "Geneva spirit." I feel that Secretary Dobrynin returned to Moscow with a very clear idea regarding our intentions and I assume that General Secretary Gorbachev received this favorably. In my view, this is what has remained of Geneva; in particular, what has remained is the relationship between these two people.

[Moderator] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, is it true that Dobrynin returned to Moscow with such an unequivocally positive message?

[Primakov] I think that my U.S. colleague overestimates the significance of what they told Comrade Dobrynin. The essence here is not that they might have expressed some sort of abstract willingness to make progress. Concrete steps are needed for a meeting, but we have a very difficult partner. You have also mentioned that in our country the administration is changing all the time. One can never know what happens afterward. We are dealing with U.S. partners, whose leadership changes at regular intervals. At the beginning of his administration, the president is preoccupied with his reelection. When this period ends and he has been elected for another 4 years, perhaps he could develop further, but the time soon comes when he has to leave, and we do not know who his successor will be.

Let us, however, turn to the example of Great Britain. Mr Scheer mentioned this subject. In many respects, I share his opinion concerning the medium-range missiles. It will be difficult to reach agreement on this topic. On my part, I am also in favor of negotiations with Britain and France present. I visited London 2 weeks ago and had talks with Mr Renton, minister of state at the Foreign Office. I asked him the following question: How is it possible that you do not want to discuss the problem of the British nuclear weapons within the framework of the bilateral Soviet-U.S. negotiations, nor, at the same time, do you want to negotiate with us concerning the solution of these issues? Well, what should there be, in that case? We are always led into some sort of blind alley, in this or that form. It is very difficult to get anywhere with partners like this. I think this is clear.

Then, if one counterargument is destroyed, they come up with another, and if that falls by the wayside, there is always a third one. The question justly arises: Does the West -- I have primarily the United States and its closest allies in mind -- want a radical reduction in armaments and the elimination of nuclear weapons at all? Does the West want this or not? As far as I am concerned, whether the intention of the United States is to eliminate the nuclear weapons of mass destruction is a big question.

The U.S. excuses have been mentioned here. You say to this that you could also bring up similar accusations against the Soviet Union. But let us see the accusations. It is news to me that Soviet soldiers have ever transgressed Pakistani territory or airspace. What this reminds me of is that when we had to go into Afghanistan. In the United States, in our country, and in some other Western countries as well, it was said that we went there in order to move into Saudi Arabia, through Pakistan, or to conquer Pakistan, and so on. But now no one says this. This is quite understandable. But I do not know about the things that you are talking about.

In regard to the blowing up of the U.S. plane -- or, more correctly, the plane was not American, only some of the passengers -- I hope, Mr Palmer, you are not trying to hold us responsible for this. So I think it would be useless for you now to endeavor to find a justification for your actions in Libya, to seek some sort of analogy. This cannot be successful.

Alright, I agree that we should leave this; let us talk of the future instead. This would make our conversation more constructive. In regard to the future, in my opinion, we must now definitely renounce any action that would make the international situation more complicated before the summit. This is quite understandable. This is precisely what happened in Libya. This is the type of action that you have carried out and we cannot close our eyes to this. This is something that you know as well. You have accused us more than once [words indistinct]. I cannot accept the accusation that we are only concerned with our developing relationship with the United States and with nothing else. Indeed, we regard these relations as very important, very important indeed. The fate of the world to a great extent depends on these. But you cannot believe either that with us, everything is restricted to the relationship that has been developed with the United States. We have wide-ranging relations with the FRG, with other Western European countries, with the Third World countries, with Japan, and so on. We must take these relations into consideration when we act.

[Horn] Let me just make a brief observation. Well, quite independent of what we call it, the Geneva spirit or the results of Geneva, naturally, my judgement is that under no circumstances could it be said that everything on which a mutual agreement was reached in Geneva has disappeared. The Soviet-U.S. relationship is not the same that it was in 1984, even though the whole world expected more in the wake of the Geneva summit.

I would not question Mr Palmer's optimism in regard to the future. It is possible that he is aware of specific answers to the Soviet initiatives -- he could know of these as a result of his official position -- which could in fact lead to a substantial agreement. Thus, this is something only he, or, more precisely, the U.S. Administration, can judge. I am confident that he will be right.

[Primakov] In this case, Mr Palmer would deny the well-known saying that a pessimist is a well-informed optimist.

[Moderator] I would like to ask something more concrete, which is related to SDI, and to which Dr Scheer said that, in his opinion, it was the most grave question at the moment. If a person reads the serious writings of the international press related to SDI, then he understands that it is in part scientific research, which mankind probably would do if it was not arming itself. It is in part obviously related to the arms race, and the question arises, if the United States really endeavors for an agreement with the Soviet Union for fundamental strategic balance, why is it not possible to go so far, at least, that the U.S. Administration would say: We are doing laser research for certain goals, but we immediately accept the obligation that we do not plan to use it for any kind of military goal.

[Palmer] I am very satisfied that General Secretary Gorbachev now often mentions verification, the lack of which perhaps is the greatest obstacle to arms limitation. We are ready, without preconditions, for nuclear test experts to meet and discuss what it is possible to do in this issue, on the level of testing. No matter how much we respect mass information, and television too, we do not believe that we can achieve anything by sending messages to one another via our television colleagues. The politicians must sit at the negotiating table, whether they be foreign ministers, political leaders, nuclear testing or other exports. They must work out the details.

Finally, the issue of space defense. The opposition party and the government party in the FRG agree (?with us) that it is worthwhile to utilize the possibilities. It is not necessary now to put it into operation -- we agree on this -- because we observe the SALT agreement as it applies to intercontinental missiles and the limitations of it for space.

However, just like the Soviet military leadership, we feel that it is worthwhile to examine whether strategic defense, space defense can stave off the nuclear nightmare, whether it can serve as a shield or umbrella, not only for the United States. As President Reagan already said at the beginning, it must be a program that is useful for the Soviet Union, too. However, if it did not occur in this way, then all it really would be destabilizing [words indistinct]. Both countries would need a similar shield. Naturally, we profess that Europe, central Europe -- where we now are speaking -- should profit from it. It would be necessary to create a shield, umbrella -- no matter what it was called -- that would defend Western Europe too. I agree with you that it is a possible, destabilizing factor, which intensifies the arms race. For precisely this reason, it can be realized only with agreement, not unilaterally, whether on the part of the United States or the Soviet Union. It is necessary to advance step by step, so that everyone is sure that no one side gains one-sided superiority.

We already said in Geneva: We are not endeavoring for superiority of strength. On the contrary, we want a stable international situation and disarmament. We would like to build trust.

[Moderator] You must allow a question to supplement this. A quite intensive debate is taking place now in the United States, on whether the stipulations of the SALT II treaty, which by the way never was ratified, should be observed in the future, or whether SALT II should not be observed. What does central Europe think of this?

[Horn] President Reagan will not allow the [word indistinct] of SALT II, for the moment, at least.

[Palmer] I always agree with colleagues of mine who work in the foreign ministries of other countries. You are right. The President has decided on this and you can be reassured, at least, for the time being. However, we will still deal with these problems this year; at the moment, we are respecting the limitations, which have been in effect for some time.

[Moderator] So the reassurance is not complete, it is only conditional.

[Primakov] There is an issue, however, which is more important than this, because the observance of [word indistinct] limiting antimissile systems seems to be more important than anything else. Because if the space defense system is further developed, then the right of existence of the already-concluded agreement regulating antimissile systems will become doubtful. If this treaty becomes invalid, however, then the possibility of reducing the number of offensive, generally strategic missiles will cease. That is an important, extremely important issue.

In my opinion, it is worthwhile to ponder it, because if (you join in) space armaments, it will have such consequences too. Space armaments invalidate the (?endeavor) on whose basis we are trying to work out arms limitation agreements, and step up our activity related to them. In regard to medium-range missiles in Europe, the United States has, in truth, answered our proposal. However. let us look backward a bit. Let us remember the time when NATO passed the twin resolution. NATO decided that when the Soviet Union destroyed its medium-range missiles, the United States would not deploy its missiles either. But it appears to me that nothing was mentioned in this twin resolution about Asia. Now, we propose that we destroy these missiles on both sides. The United States links it to the condition that we should destroy our missiles in Asia. However, those have an entirely different purpose. The United States replies that they must be destroyed because we can easily toss the missiles over to Europe.

However, every military expert can say that it is easier to toss the Pershing II missiles from the United States to Western Europe than to transport missiles from the eastern part of the Soviet Union to its European part, all the more so, because every such movement can be checked.

Mrs Thatcher, prime minister of Great Britain, goes even further than that. She says that we do not want to destroy our missiles set up on our European territory; we only want to relocate them in Asia, which fully contradicts the Soviet stance. We have clearly said: We will destroy the Soviet stance. We have clearly said: We will destroy everything, with international verification, including on-the-spot observation.

Let us take another example, the modernization of the British and French nuclear weapons. What will happen if they modernize, if the United States later delivers nuclear weapons to them? It is clear that this is unfair because by this the balance would be upset. Mr Palmer, it is possible to agree with us, because in my opinion our stance is very constructive and flexible. Unfortunately, you, on the other said, do not move. I do not know when you will move, I do not know.

[Moderator] Let me now ask, as a central European, as a Hungarian, for a few words about European relations from all four of you; such as about the problems of this continent, and if I may, I would give the microphone to Gyula Horn. In your view, can the Stockholm conference, even in this uncertain mood, end with success? Will the European countries be able to agree with the United States and the USSR on at least a minimal step forward, so that at least the things which evolved in Europe in the 1970's would not be lost?

[Horn] I fully agree that we must get beyond armament, both regarding weapons and the subject of armament. We should have an exchange about political processes. I think that the all-European processes have become of higher value, despite the fact that there are certain skeptical opinions, which hold that the Helsinki process has exhausted itself. They link this to the fact that very many consultations have taken place since 1975, but no practical step has been made; or agreements and joint documents, and so forth were arrived at. I do not share this view because the process itself is still very important. There were periods when only the forums within the Helsinki process ensured the East-West dialogue; in the most tense situations they provided the possibility of being in touch. This refers to both renouncing the use of force and the issues related to the concrete measures building trust and strengthening security.

Second, let us look at the issues of European economic cooperation -- and this does not apply to Vienna only, but even before it -- because, in my judgement, both regarding the first basket of the Helsinki Final Document, meaning political relations, and so on, and the third basket, human rights, progress has been made. A whole series of consultations were held in this sphere, but in the economic field the situation regarding East-West relations, the European process is worse than in 1975. Protectionist trends have become stronger, so have embargo-type endeavors. The CEMA list causes a lot of damage; the United States has been promoting this very powerfully in the past few years, and this harms to more than a small extent not only the basis of detente, but that of, I daresay, all entire mutual security.

[Moderator] This program has a tradition, namely that at the end we sum up our impressions and state what we regard as possible or desirable in the coming weeks and months. How do you see world politics developing in the year from now on?

[Palmer] I think it is important to be realistic so that we will not be caught unaware by developments. Terrorism is a very important issue for us now in the United States. Last year 27 Americans were victims of terrorism. However, what we have done in Libya did not please us any more than it pleased you. It is certain that we would not like to repeat it. I think that we are all in agreement with what has been said by General Secretary Gorbachev, namely that we must concern ourselves with terrorism and must stop it.

I think Europe is a politically consolidated region at the present time. There is no danger of war today. If we look at the history of Europe, the present period appears to be a favorable one. If I now look around from here, in Hungary, it seems to me that your country is dealing with matters well, just as the whole region is doing well, thus there is reason for optimism.

[Horn] Well, if the representatives of the Soviet Union and of the United States are optimistic, if they are both optimistic, then we shall be double optimistic. What I hope for is that in a year's time, we will be able to talk about genuine results in Geneva, that some sort of agreement will be reached there in regard to arms limitation.

In my opinion, everything Mr Palmer has raised, namely the Third World, bilateral relations, and so on, decisively depends on the results achieved in the sphere of the arms limitation and on the strengthening of mutual security. If there is something that I wish for, it is that in a year's time we would be able to report on achievements here and we, not a medium-sized country, such as the FRG, but as a small country, at least in relative terms, as well as the other medium-sized and small countries, can participate actively in this matter; what is more, to some extent can play the role of shock absorber.

[Moderator] Here is a new concept in the sphere of diplomacy -- shock absorber. Thank you, Dr Scheer. Yevgeniy Maksimovich.

[Primakov] I have three wishes. First of all, my wish is that we should not approach any closer the threshold of war, beyond which humankind is threatened with the danger of annihilation. I think that this is everyone's most important and most natural wish. Second, it is my wish that all peoples be able to live in peace and be able to enjoy all the blessings of their independence. I wish this primarily to the people of Nicaragua, as well as to the other threatened peoples. I wish that there not be any excesses violating their sovereignty. My third wish is that it be possible to make programs like this very frequently. You have said that this program had to be taken off the air for a while because of the increased international tension. I would like to see a world in which there are many programs like this, advancing the atmosphere of detente.

MSZMP'S HAMORI VIEWS COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

LD120247 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1910 GMT 11 May 86

[Interview with Csaba Hamori, MSZMP Politburo member and first secretary of Communist Youth League, KISZ, Central Committee by correspondent Peter Horvath, date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] Dear viewers, the Communist Youth League (KISZ) will be holding its 11th congress in 2 weeks time. Csaba Hamori, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of KISZ Central Committee, will discuss the congress preparations and his views concerning the values, role, and possibilities of Hungarian youth. The young politician is interviewed by Peter Horvath.

[Horvath] The name of Csaba Hamori is frequently seen in the newspapers; he participates, holds talks, and gives speeches. Whom do you usually talk with and what about?

[Hamori] I talk with everyone with whom I have some business in common. I meet KISZ activists at least once a week; sometimes I refer to this as talking to living KISZ members -- that is, not just the leaders who work directly with me. Of course, these conversations also quickly reveal whether we really have any business in common. Looking at the last few months, it seems to me that there is plenty.

[Horvath] Do you meet your fellow students, those who attended the University of Technology at the same time that you did, or, rather, when we did, since we went there at the same time?

[Hamori] I meet several of them once a year and some others occasionally, from time to time. These meetings lead me to a somewhat unfashionable conclusion: What I observe in connection with them, my onetime fellow students, our onetime fellow students, is that this is a far from lost generation. I see that all of them have worthwhile work.

[Horvath] Could one say, therefore, that ours was a successful year?

[Hamori] Those who studied -- and I might say those who now study -- at the University of Technology in general remain close to life, and after the university seek out tasks, most of them in their original professions. This applies to the great majority. My own rule, my career, is exceptional.

[Horvath] One could say that you are one of those who have left the profession.

[Hamori] Yes, I am not the only one, but I am one of those who have left the profession. Later on, I graduated from the Political Academy correspondence course.

[Horvath] Is it good to be a young politician today in Hungary?

[Hamori] It is good to be a politician because one feels that one can change, shape one's environment, ourselves, and do one's work. Whether it is good to be a young politician -- the answer to this question is, on the whole, also yes. This means that in our work, in my own work and in the work of my colleagues, we are aware of the difficulties; we are aware of how exceptionally great our tasks are; how great the challenge is that we must face up to.

[Horvath] How can this be formulated more precisely? What is this great challenge?

[Hamori] It is the involvement of the young and growing generations, those that succeed one another, in the building of society, so that they should regard socialism and socialism in Hungary as their own, and as soon as possible. This does not mean that they should accept what exists in a passive way; they should want to change it and improve it. It is our task to ensure that this should come about as soon as possible. Young people become just as much aware of the complexity and confusion of the present-day world as the adults. This is in part thanks to you, to television. The difference is that young people are even less able, to put in place the great quantity of information reaching them, the often depressing information, than the more experienced people. Even so, it is my experience that they regard the world as their own, including this world here at home. In my opinion, this is the most important thing and it is on this basis, building on this, that we can carry out our work.

How adult society regards this -- well, the adult society of every period finds it difficult to accept the fact that young people are different. This has always been true and is true at the present time as well. Incidentally, this can be experienced in a measurable sense as well. In the National Assembly and council elections last year, the proportion of young deputies and council members decreased considerably.

[Horvath] I think we can express this fact by saying that with multiple candidacies the younger candidate generally lose out. I wonder why?

[Hamori] When a younger and an older candidate were selected, in general, the older one got elected. I think that in part this is a matter of tradition, a question of deference. The expression, father of the homeland, in itself expresses that the Hungarians see someone of mature years filling this post. However, I think also that in many places it was not recognized that a young man who speaks in a different style, who might be more vehement, more radical, could make a contribution. This was recognized in fewer places than we would have liked.

[Horvath] In principle, there is no problem here; it is acknowledged that in the functioning of society there are aspects where radical changes are needed. Only, it seems from what you have said that this is not happening.

[Hamori] There always has been and there continues to be resistance to change. This is so in our case as well, in almost every area of society. Besides the fact that we are talking about reforms in various areas, and doing so rather loudly, it has to be recognized that implementing these is extremely difficult and meets a great many obstacles. This applies to the system of political institutions and the economy alike; in practice this is true of every sphere.

[Horvath] Are there international comparisons in this connection?

[Hamori] If we examine which societies make what use of the initiative and dynamism which exist in young people, we cannot boast too much. We are by no means in the vanguard. I think that from this point of view at best we can put ourselves in the medium category. In our country, generations are piling on top of each other in a very measurable way. The fundamental reason for this of course is not in the sphere of youth policy but politics. The reason is that even now we are not evaluating people's work, performance in accordance with their actual performance but rather in accordance with age, hierarchical position, custom, and other factors, some of which are perhaps even embassassing and to be condemned.

[Horvath] Can this be maintained for a long time?

[Hamori] No, this is the most urgent task in Hungary -- to ensure that the principle of rewards being in line with achievements should be manifested to a greater extent. One can count on young people in this because this generation, the young people, constitute that part of society that has a genuine, long-term interest in evaluating according to performance. This applies not only to the filling of the various leading posts -- this is usually the starting point, but only a narrow area of life -- but to everyday work as well. In other words, let us not try to solve social policy and other tasks through the wages. This can only create confusion and mixups.

[Horvath] How should it be done, then?

[Hamori] Let us separate them. Let us evaluate the performance of the 28-year-old skilled worker on the same basis which we evaluate the work of the 54-year-old skilled worker. The basis should be the work carried out. The larger quantity and better quality work should be better paid. This should be expressed in the hourly wage or in other ways of evaluating performance.

[Horvath] Well, it would be nice if this were so but as regards making this general practice -- I will not even ask you to predict how long it will take to realize this. After all, customs have been different for centuries in Hungary.

[Hamori] Well, in those countries where the bourgeois development occurred earlier and was more rapid, where the building of the socialist society does not have to simultaneously carry out such almost classical bourgeois developmental tasks as well, in those places this has been and is easier to realize. Here this is a slow process, a task that has been with us for a long time. I cannot make predictions, therefore. At the end of the sixties a start was made at the universities and academies to alter the tenure of professorial posts from life tenure to one of a specific number of years. At the time, many of us had the illusion that in the long term, this would result in much higher quality. Well, this has not happened as yet. For a long time now, university and college professors have been receiving tenure for a specific period of time, but somehow this has not manifested itself in total performance as yet.

I think that this might be true in the same way of other spheres of society as well. The extension of the democratic forms does not automatically lead to better performance and results. What I wanted to emphasize in the earlier example is that certain semi-feudal or other conditions to be condemned are easily inherited and, though in an implicit form, are continuing to exist in our society.

[Horvath] I take as my point of departure that the 21st century will soon be here, and in the 21st century, the strong men of the age will be the present-day teenagers.

[Hamori] We do not know what the 21st century will be like. Looking back on our century, on the 20th century, at the end of the last century no one had any notion what this century would bring. At the time when I used to read a lot more physics, including the history of physics, the turn of the century was memorable for me due to the fact that it was in December 1900 that Max Planck published the fundamental interconnections of the quantum theory. A great many things have resulted from this. Society also developed differently, one might say in its totality in a more optimistic way for humanity than it was thought in the last century. I am thinking here not of the utopians but of the realists.

Young people do not make long-term plans. At least, it is my experience that the majority of them regard the next few years as the important ones and have a plan for these years. I consider this to be perfectly normal. The present-day young generations also possess what I might term free energy, which they want to devote, beyond the necessary tasks of work and study, to social life, time to be spent together. What we must ensure is that our movement-political goals and their free energy should meet. For this reason we are ensuring more flexible organizational possibilities in almost every sphere for young people. Naturally, this does not mean that we abandon, let go of our own requirements and norms. Merely, we consider that those things which earlier figured in the rule book as some sort of holy script can be reconsidered.

[Horvath] I have read the following sentence in an earlier interview. Let me quote: When I was in secondary school and KISZ told us to go, we went. Today the first reaction is, why should we go? Well, this does not matter if there is an appropriate answer. It does not matter if KISZ can offer an understandable and worthwhile program. Can KISZ offer such a program?

[Hamori] It can do so in an increasing number of areas. This is a quite taken out of context from a NEPSZABADSAG interview. There were other things said in it as well. For example, that quite obviously KISZ cannot lay down everything for every local branch. We did try to do this earlier, but it cannot be done. What we would like to see is the development of KISZ work in the local organizations in which programs that are accepted by the members, programs which they regard as their own, would develop in line with the requirements of the KISZ members, with adult helpers also involved. Naturally, we are providing help from the center directives as well, but we do not want to provide detailed regulations. We want to create a livelier movement. We want to create an organization with a stronger movement character than the one at present.

[Horvath] There are many KISZ patronage schemes, at least in my opinion, and I do not understand the precise contemporary content of these schemes.

[Hamori] I do not know whether there are too many or too few; there are such schemes and the way our economic situation appears to me, there will be in the future as well. KISZ cannot and will not solve the main tasks and problems of the economy, but it can contribute to their solution. It can do so precisely by providing the so-called reserve or movement resource that can be utilized in cases where something has slowed down, where things are not going well. This is not something that can be made into a permanent system; rather, it can be employed on occasion and in certain situations and consequently careful consideration must always be given to what it is that can be declared as central patronage. We want very few of these and are creating very few.

[Horvath] Can I express this by saying that we have run out of Hansags [a project in which KISZ utilized young people in a soil reclamation scheme in the Hansag area of Hungary]?

[Hamori] This is a good question. The Hansag symbol indicates not only what our predecessors did at that time, their achievements, it also indicates what was entrusted to them. There was the courage to entrust them with great tasks. I would not say that we have run out of Hansags, it is just that we must find them. It is certain that it will not be a Hansag once again but something else, but it has to be something that can be measured, something that everyone who has participated in it can accept and profess as his own.

[Horvath] What sort of new spheres might there be? After all, by now it is not a question of having to reclaim the Hansag, of having to move mountains, but, for example, of the dissemination of computer culture. In general, it is necessary to formulate, understand, and disseminate work culture. In the sphere of biotechnology, which is a very modern branch of science, and which is at the same time a very complex branch of production, this has to be disseminated and it can only be done among young people. As regards its magnitude, this does compare with the Hansag.

[Hamori] Yes, this is so, only it is less definable and measurable. It is more difficult to give an account of it. However, this is not something to express regret about; this has to be accepted. The decision of what the Communist Youth League reagrds as most important largely derives from the big social programs. You have mentioned work culture. I would not be afraid of formulating this more crudely: work discipline, order, including the fulfillment of the fundamental duties and learning, cannot be alien from KISZ either, meaning the observation of these norms and making others observe them. Those who are KISZ leaders preferably should be good in their occupations as well; incidentally, among other reasons because according to our experiences only those people can gain real prestige among their fellows who are carrying out their basic activities at a high level.

[Horvath] Does not KISZ undertake tasks which are really state tasks?

[Hamori] Yes, KISZ does undertake many such tasks and will do so in the future as well, because in order for something to become a state task it has to be thought up first, it has to be introduced, and only after war can it be made into a state task, if it comes to be regarded as a long-term, important task. Thus, the problem is not when KISZ deals with more things than its narrowly-interpreted political activity; the problem is when it deals with so many things that its strength and attention are diverted from the main issues.

[Horvath] In other words, KISZ is ready for renewal. More precisely, it has recognized that it must renew itself in many aspects, including organization. Is this an endeavor that everyone welcomes? Does everyone understand this endeavor?

[Hamori] As with every change, with every reform, there are debates here as well. These debates derive in part from interest relations and in part from habits and a fear of the new. There are debates, for example, about our endeavor to rejuvenate ourselves. Many people consider that the means of interest representation which up to now has been the only one available to them and a good one, KISZ, will in future want to devote less attention to them. This is a rather characteristic manifestation among young professionals. Then there are also mistaken interpretations. For example, the age limit for the admission of new members, which we have set out for the congress, is interpreted by a part of public opinion as an age limit for membership. In other words, it is thought that above the age of 26 people will be regarded as too old to be KISZ members. No, this only relates to the admission of members. We consider that the experiences of older people are needed in KISZ as well. Even in the long term, as regards the leaders and the activists, I do not regard it as unnatural or abnormal if they are a few years older than the bulk of the membership.

What I do regard as a noteworthy and bad tendency is when this happens on a large scale. There are such indications at the present time. What I think in this connection is that in a dynamically developing society, a youth organization should not have to deal with the masses between the ages of 30 and 40; more precisely, some others should concern themselves with these masses.

[Horvath] Does this mean at the same time that the so-called interest protection activity of KISZ will decrease or that at the work places, for example, the trade unions will have to take over the interest representational role of KISZ?

[Hamori] No, this does not mean that. For a political organization, including ours, the protection and representation of interests is not one function among many but its essential function.

In my view, just as in our society in the final analysis, the party has to express the interests of the working class, the interests of the fundamental and burden-bearing classes of the work of socialist construction, in the same way KISZ has to express the interests of youth, or in that sphere the interests of the best elements of youth. This also means that we do not want to abandon representational interest, interest protection work in general; what we want is that this should be filled with genuine political content, that it should not be backed by legal regulations alone but legal regulations, as well as a community, some sort of perceptible performance, which is both an economic and a community performance. This is what we want. In other words, we believe that in the next few years it is not the number of decrees representing and expressing the interests of youth that has to be increased, but rather we have to adjust the political means in the area of interest representation to the forms that by and large already exist.

[Horvath] It seems to me that the emphasis, the intended activities of KISZ and its organizational activities, is aimed primarily at pupils and students.

[Hamori] We believe that the center of gravity of the work of KISZ must be shifted toward the younger age groups. If we look at this from the occupational point of view, then he means that the majority of our activities, our center of gravity, extends to the pupils studying in secondary schools, that is vocational training school pupils and secondary school pupils, students engaged in university or polytechnic education, people doing military service and to the working youths a few years after they start work. This also means that we would deal primarily with problems relating to their way of life.

[Horvath] The partners for this already exist. By partners I mean the trade unions, the People's Front, and other social organizations. Are these really partners already?

[Hamori] In accordance with the party's youth policy stance, the sharing of the work relating to the upbringing and education of youth must be made more determined and tangible than it has been up to now. This also means, as you say, that the People's Front and other social organizations must represent themselves in the ranks of young people; they must also be represented as organizations among youth. Of course, this process will not be as fast as many KISZ activists and KISZ leaders think or would like to have. It will stretch for several years, although we, naturally, would like to speed it up. KISZ will be able to direct its attention to the most important matters at the same rate as the rate of appearance of other organizations. And until they appear we will not be able to discard present tasks. After all, society and the environment, as sociologists would say, expect this from us, and it is difficult for us to confront this centrally.

[Horvath] What other communal forms does KISZ tolerate alongside itself? What types does it support, and what exclusive attachments does KISZ have?

[Hamori] Again, it is very difficult to answer this question in general terms. We could separate what we tolerate and support, or even dislike, at secondary schools, work places, and barracks. This must be decided locally. Generally we can state that KISZ does not want to fulfill an exclusive role; it cannot do this among young people. KISZ would like other rational organizations, i.e. ones meeting communal norms, to be born. KISZ does not wish to put its own stamp on everything. If KISZ finds something important, in other words if young people at a given place find it important, and it cannot be done in any other way, then it can be done under the aegis of KISZ. Later on it can become independent, or it can be taken over by something else. The main point is that all such organizations should have a master.

[Horvath] Ten years ago KISZ pinned exactly the same principle on its banner, and yet we are now talking about the need for change.

[Hamori] That is because no one else has appeared on the scene, and perhaps KISZ itself did not feel like urging others to this role. But what I consider fundamental is that KISZ is still alone. If others were also present then we would not have to discuss this as a theoretical issue.

[Horvath] Does KISZ already have real competition?

[Hamori] If you consider the company and forms of community in which young people spend their time, then I can say yes. In fact there are quite a few. But these are still shrouded, up to the present day, in fear and prejudice in many places. KISZ itself developed and is developing its relations with these in a rather uncertain manner. So in this respect also, if you like, we want changes.

[Horvath] Why is it that in some instances local KISZ organizations are afraid of this? After all, you have to debate with such different groups. You have to debate in locations that must be persuaded. And obviously the objective of KISZ is to win such debates, which can be political in nature. Does KISZ have enough good cadres to be able to win such daily practical debates?

[Hamori] Today's KISZ generation, as has been characteristic of previous generations, grew up in an environment free of real political debate. They were raised, in a political sense, mostly in a greenhouse environment. They were protected by us and many others from these debates. Life forces us to face this issue as well with more courage. So I can tell you that today we have fewer cadres than we would need, but there are great and encouraging possibilities for our numbers in such debates. By the way, we do not intend the other types of organizations to be exclusively political, nor is it the intention of the party's youth policy stance. The mass organization of Hungarian youth continues to be KISZ. But alongside this, many things can be done and must be done and these may acquire and will acquire political content in a certain sense. So there will be an increasing need for debate, persuasion and argument within the generations of youth.

[Horvath] There are many trends in the world. There were a great many fashions arriving from the West which nobody was too happy about. I do not want to list them here. But as the moment, there is a very positive fashion in the West, at least as far as I know -- the cult of healthy living. What is KISZ trying to do to spread this trend faster in Hungary than it would by itself?

[Hamori] Our league has, for a long time, at least about 15 years, taken seriously the fitness and physical conditioning of young people. It cannot solve it all by itself. There is a deteriorating tendency in Hungary. In connection with this problem, we wish to propagate primarily the good things, and make them fashionable. You used the phrase the "cult of healthy living." We voiced it during preparations for the congress. Then we were criticized for not using the best possible phrase. We may change the phrase, but we shall stick to the content, i.e. that things that are harmful to young people and to society should not be popular among them. What should be popular is exercise, as much exercise as possible, as little smoking, alcohol, and so forth as possible.

[Horvath] What chance do you have to live a healthy life?

[Hamori] I have been pursuing one sport or another for the best part of the last 20 years. I have tried several things, but for lack of talent I ended up with regular rowing and canoeing.

A few years ago I started playing tennis in the winter. Sometimes I go skiing, for about 1 week during the year. I jog quite often, usually in the evening -- it is a good opportunity for thinking. So I do a lot of things.

[Horvath] Do you jog alone, or with your family? I know you have a daughter of 8 and another one of 11. You have a young wife who is also a mechanical engineer.

[Hamori] Yes, we have run together, but usually I run alone. And I try to get my daughters to run, but it's very difficult.

[Horvath] KISZ is preparing for its 11th congress by examining the situation of its members in separate strata, such as secondary school pupils, university students, young people who are already working, members of the intelligentsia, and so forth. What can you tell us about the life, problems, efforts, and goals of such individual strata?

[Hamori] The fact that we are increasingly endeavoring in KISZ to think and act in accordance with the various strata of youth, in the regional and central organizations for example, is not new. This is an endeavor that has been in existence for around 10 years. And it should be interpreted as indicating that we would like to find increasingly courageously and in greater steps forms appropriate to individual schools and work places, to adapt ourselves to the environment in which young people work and study. So this is the essence of stratum-oriented policy. We believe that we must not apply the same methods to secondary school pupils and, for instance, young people already setting up a family. And as to what we want to do in individual strata, we must begin with secondary school pupils, in line with the aforementioned age-group centers of gravity. After all, this is where they first come across our league. What we would like is that in secondary schools KISZ should gather up the best people. This does not mean a team yet. But we consider the current 70, 80, 90 percent of the membership in some localities, and nearly 70 percent nationally, to be too high.

It would not be bad if this proportion were reduced, or if real political activism matched the size of the membership, or if it exceeded it. At the moment the reverse is true. What is needed for this is a much larger number of study circles and societies within secondary schools that are not directly affiliated with KISZ membership. If these exist in larger numbers, then the person who is not a member of KISZ does not feel isolated, excluded. KISZ can attract the best into its own ranks this way. Such study circles and school societies are already operating in many places, and the initial experience is encouraging. In order to transform this into a major national breakthrough and significant change, we need to win over a large number of teachers. This work is currently under way; I hope it will bring good results.

As for university and polytechnical students, although it appears to be an easily recognizable stratum, there are great differences among the various institutions. Altogether, there are between 68,000 and 70,000 polytechnic and university students. Nationally, 60 percent of these are KISZ members; it varies between 20 percent and 90 percent from one institution to the other. This KISZ membership, level of organization, is totally out of proportion to political activity, but the situation here is still different from secondary schools. The problem as we see it here is that since university and polytechnic KISZ organizations gather a different age group into their ranks, they consider greater independence and the ability to think for themselves a natural requirement. They do not always get the required help for this. I would say that in many places they are very isolated in their work.

I am referring to the way party and state organizations at the universities keep their distance, and at other places their hands are quite tied. So at universities and polytechnics an action-oriented, but at the same time very multicolored organizing activity should be undertaken. At a few places there are some very encouraging signs of this.

[Horvath] We have discussed secondary school pupils and university students. Let us talk about the working youth.

[Hamori] They constitute the biggest proportion of KISZ membership; they represent 57 percent at the moment. The working youths' stratum has always been the decisive layer within KISZ. But there are many different types of working youths as well. Our present classification, i.e., industry, the services, the food sector, and the intelligentsia; all these categories conceal, as we are well aware, arbitrary barriers. Among working youths the organization of KISZ and the work of the KISZ today shows a very varied picture. There is some relationship, though no direct proportionality, between the performance of a given economic unit and the performance, positive character and effectiveness, of its KISZ organization. It can be observed in the long term that the economic unit that shows signs of development tends to boast of a good KISZ organization. The one vegetating, not prospering, will sooner or later face problems in the long term in its youth work -- KISZ work as well.

[Horvath] Is this the precise logical sequence? Is the reverse not true also, i.e. that a progressively thinking and good KISZ organization would like to operate in a not too successful economic enterprise, but is unable to?

[Hamori] There have been such examples, and I suppose they will happen in the future as well. But we must be aware that usually it is not a KISZ organization that alters the performance of conditions of an economic unit, but it can participate in this change. In a given situation its role may be decisive. So the usual feature is that KISZ represents some of the workers at that place and within the enterprise, or economic unit, its role can be progressive. That is when it [word indistinct] in our judgement, when it carries out its work by aiming toward the often-mentioned increased productivity and liberation of resources.

[Horvath] What can be expected of the 11th KISZ Congress? I think that all we can expect, at the most, is that it can orient its members toward a modern outlook, in the right sense of the word. In other words, this congress can represent some sort of a mobilizing force. Am I underestimating the possibilities?

[Hamori] No, it may arouse interest among the public, and society, in youth, and in the youth movement. This is no small a matter. Secondly, it can strengthen or discard directions that have been formulated and laid down in the past years by the activists and leaders of KISZ. It is worth talking about the period of validity of a KISZ congress. The public believes that is 5 years. But KISZ has young people in its membership. There is a turnover. Every year, 100,000 people join and leave KISZ. So the time limit, the frequency of changes and our steps, if you like, can be greater, more concentrated than at other organizations. So we would like the present direction to prove correct. We will watch it, and if it does not prove correct then we will make changes; maybe after 1 year, maybe after 2 years.

The debates so far have shown that the majority of our membership, the people to whom we have talked and are talking, accept our main endeavors, and are arguing about their ways of implementation. And meanwhile, and this is not a minor goal either, our league has become more lively.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON POSSIBLE EEC BAN

LD121237 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 12 May 86

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Andrzej Dorosz by correspondent Anna Andrzejewska; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Andrzejewska] We face the menace of all 12 Common Market countries not purchasing foodstuffs from Poland. I am talking with Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Dorosz about the consequences that such step might have for the Polish economy. Minister, do we already know how much we could lose through this?

[Dorosz] Our annual export revenue from agricultural and food products exports to the EEC countries amounts to approximately 500-550 million dollars. That is a fairly significant sum, and approximately 12 percent of Poland's entire hard-currency exports. It is estimated that this anxiety -- I would not like to use stronger words -- which has spread through the EEC countries could lead to a reduction of approximately 30-35 million dollars, in Poland's export revenues this month. If the situation were to persist, it could mean a fall of several hundred million dollars in the revenues.

[Andrzejewska] Have we had experts from the EEC countries visit Poland? Have they tested our food?

[Dorosz] Poland has introduced a system of testing freight destined for the West also of its means of transport. The radiation level of carts, road vehicles, and ships are tested at border crossing points. We have consulted with the IAEA, but we have not had consultations with individual importing countries thus far. It has not seemed necessary to us, but if importing countries want to verify the state of our tests and want to verify the steps that we have taken to ensure the appropriate quality of foodstuffs exported to the those countries, we would, of course, be willing to cooperate.

[Andrzejewska] Have any agreements been broken? Could we expect some compensation? Does not anyone reckon with us at all?

[Dorosz] All exports are implemented on the basis of a contract, on the basis of an agreement. In theory we could demand that our Western customers bear the costs, but please note that the contracts are signed by enterprises. Both our enterprises and enterprises from the Western countries were taken by surprise by the government authorities' decisions. In this situation it would be, well, difficult to demand any compensation from importers who have been cooperating with Poland for many years. It is also, well, understandable that the Western countries may have made certain decisions. However, what worries us is that the EEC decisions bear marks of discrimination. They are more rigorous in regard to Poland, and Polish goods than in regard to goods from other countries. This is what will cause Polish protests.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SOVIET UNION BEGIN

LD122203 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Government teams from Poland and the Soviet Union, concerned with the development of economic relations between the two countries, have begun work in Warsaw.

The teams are headed by Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the planning commission of the Council of Ministers, and Guriy Stupniev, deputy chairman of the Soviet section of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. Here is a report from Moscow about cooperation between the two countries.

[Unidentified correspondent] Is it possible to double, in barely 15 fifteen years, economic potential and, as a result, (?provide) a radical improvement in living standards. In the Soviet Union discussions and activities concentrate on how best to do this. Part of the Western press voices doubts, however. Not all of the tasks of the previous 5-year period have been implemented in the Soviet Union, yet the planned growth rate is significantly higher than in the whole of the past 5-year period. However, the results of the first quarter are already proving that the accelerating policy is realistic. Production has grown by almost 7 percent -- last year it was 2 percent.

The Soviet Union, in the production of the so-called unit of national income, uses a great deal more fuel, energy and materials than, for example, the United States. The elimination of this gap is envisaged. The acceleration of the growth of national income will take place here without, to date, forcing an increased extraction of oil or other raw materials, but through an improvement in work technique and organization. Soviet economists stress that, quite simply, it has been decided to do that which others have already done -- and to go further. Here in the USSR there are working teams, constructors and equipment of the highest international standard. It is openly admitted that if everyone worked to such a high standard, the doubling of potential would take place here and now -- and not in 15 years' time. One of the great merits of the 27th CPSU congress is the consolidating of the awareness that acceleration is the only way toward a better life, and at the same time, one richer in content.

SZALAJDA MEETS PRC SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION LEADER

LD122134 Warsaw PAP in English 1930 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 12 -- Polish Deputy Prime Minister, chairman of the government Committee for Science and Technological Progress Zbigniew Szalajda met here today with chairman of the state scientific and technological commission Song Jian who heads China's government scientific and technological delegation. The sides discussed bilateral cooperation in science and technology. During their one-week stay in Poland the Chinese delegation will tour scientific and research institutes and acquaint themselves with the development of Polish technology.

VATICAN'S POGGI VIEWS JARUZELSKI MEETING

LD091528 Warsaw PAP in English 1927 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Rome, May 8: Head of the team for permanent working contacts between the Holy See and the Polish Government Archbishop Luigi Poggi today returned to Rome from Warsaw.

In a statement for the press he pointed out that during his visit to Poland he was received by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski. The fact that the meeting took place, although it was not earlier scheduled in the programme of his visit to Warsaw, was deemed by Luigi Poggi to be an expression of Wojciech Jaruzelski's kindness. In the archbishop's opinion the meeting enabled a useful mutual presentation of both sides' points of view.

MLYNCZAK TALKS WITH ITALIAN PARTY LEADERS

LD112027 Warsaw PAP in English 1342 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Rome, May 11 -- Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, Poland's vice-president of the Council of State and chairman of the Democratic Party CC left Rome last evening. He headed a Democratic Party (DP) delegation which was on a visit to Italy since May 5 at the invitation from General Secretary of the Italian Republican Party (PRI) Giovanni Spadolini. The visit by Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak was a return visit paid in connection with the participation of the PRI leadership delegation in the 13th DP Congress.

During his stay in Italy the DP CC chairman held talks with PRI General Secretary Giovanni Spadolini, with Chairman of the Christian Democratic Party (DC) Flaminio Piccoli and other personalities of the Italian political life. The Polish delegation met with chairman of the republican parliamentary floor group in the Chamber of Deputies Battaglia, Minister of Relations With Parliament Oscar Mammi, Italian intellectualists and representatives of Italian economic circles. These contacts will continue.

In the course of the visit to Italy the vice-president of the Council of State and chairman of the DP CC and members of the Polish delegation were received at an audience in the Vatican by Pope John Paul II.

Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak told a PAP correspondent here that he considered the visit useful. As far as relations between the DP and PRI are concerned we stated that though the parties operate in different socio-political systems, our contacts, among other things, within the developing CSCE process will be profitable, said he.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

LD092318 Warsaw PAP in English 2052 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 8 -- The visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Austria CC today stayed in Radom, central Poland. Franz Muhri, chairman of the CPA Central Committee and Johan Steiner, head of its Foreign Department, met with Zofia Grzyb and members of the PUWP Voivodship Committee Secretariat in Radom. The guests were informed about the activities of the Radom Voivodship party organization and its preparations for the 10th Congress of the PUMP.

They also called on the crew of a local metal factory. Also today, the delegation of Austrian Communists called at the headquarters of the National Agreement of Trade Unions OPZZ. The sides pointed with satisfaction to the favourably developing cooperation between the Polish and Austrian trade unions.

Received by Jaruzelski

AU122105 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- On 9 May, PZPR first secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria [KPOe] who is visting Poland. W. Jaruzelski informed the guest about current tasks in socialist construction in Poland, as well as about the preparations for the 10th PZPR congress.

F. Muhri spoke about the KPOe's activity in the struggle for the Austrian working people's rights and interests and for peace and social progress. Assessing the current international situation, it was affirmed that the most important task is the struggle against our civilization's nuclear extermination and the support of all initiatives aimed at establishing a world free from war. In this context, support was expressed for the proposals of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev envisioning the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the century and a considerable reduction in armed forces and armaments in Europe. The PZPR and KPOe will develop and enrich mutual cooperation.

The meeting, which proceeded in a sincere atmosphere, was attended by PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek. The directors of both parties' foreign departments, Johann Steiner and Ernest Kucza, were also present.

That same day, Wojciech Jaruzelski awarded Franz Muhri the Grand Sash of the Order of Merit of the PPR. The State Council accorded the KPOe chairman this highest Polish decoration that can be awarded to persons from other countries as a token of recognition for his distinguished services for the international workers movement; in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress; and for his significant contribution to the development of friendly relations between the working people of Poland and Austria. Presenting the high Polish decoration to the leader of the Austrian Communists, W. Jaruzelski stressed that the Polish Communists know and value Franz Muhri as a warrior for the sake of peace and aversion of the nuclear catastrophe and as an activist faithful to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism who has been heading the KPOe for over 20 years. W. Jaruzelski wished F. Muhri further fruitful work for the good of the KPOe and for the taks of strengthening the domestic and international position of the Austrian Communists. The persons attending the ceremonious decoration of Franz Muhri with the Grand Sash of the Order of Merit included Kazimierz Barcikowski, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Henryk Bednarski, and Stanislaw Ciosek.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS, ECONOMY

LD122142 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 12 -- Poland's Council of Ministers (government) gathered here today for a comprehensive discussion of social ills, with particular attention to crime, alcoholism, drugs, social parasitism and other negative developments demoralizing part of the young generation and deforming human relations.

The government considered and approved a report, by head of the government Committee for Rule of Law, Public Order and Discipline, Interior Minister Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, on crime rate and main criminogenous factors among social ills and on directions of fighting and preventing them. The government also approved a programme of fighting social ills and crime for the years 1986-90 along with a time-table of implementation of tasks stemming from the programme. Both documents have been prompted by decisions of the 16th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee, the workings of the Sejm (parliament), Council of State, and decisions by the prime minister.

The fight against manifestations of deviations in the life of society has been one of the prime tasks of the government. Recent years have brought an improved system of legal measures preventing the spread of social ills, more active and stepped up work of law enforcement organs, and many initiatives prompting social activities in that regard.

The ministers urged today further determined and consistent actions in the fight against social ills, and singled out the following basic objectives in this regard for the coming few years:

-- To strengthen socialist labour relations and their impact on work quality as well as attitudes and morality of the workforce.

-- To shape and strengthen socialist norms of life in society, culture, ethic and morals in the family and school.

-- To widen the influence of science, education, art and culture on the attitudes and examples to follow, especially for the young generation.

-- To continue efforts aiming to curb social ills and halt the rise of crime rate and other violations of law.

The ministers said the adopted long-range directions, if consistently and thoroughly pursued, should strengthen the rule of law, public order and social discipline, and increase people's sense of security and moral condition.

They also singled out the most urgent tasks for the years 1986-87, including stricter measures in the labour code draft now underway to help fight violations of labour discipline, such as drunkenness at work, absenteeism, defective production, disrespect for public property, or abandonment of work. The prepared measures would also place greater responsibility on managerial staffs for the state of discipline of the workers.

The ministers said joint police and volunteer patrols will be urgently deployed in localities and areas known for highly increased violations of public order and danger of personal security as well as in means of public transport particularly vulnerable to vandals and hooligans.

This year will also bring draft legal measures aimed to amplify the means of control of cost, turnover and income of private businesses, more effective fight against tax evasion in private business outside the agriculture, and more efficient work of financial executive organs of the tax authorities.

In a separate point today, the ministers examined a report on the economic situation and implementation of the central annual plan after the first quarter of this year and evaluation of cash receipts and expenditures of the population over that period.

The results of the first three months showed that most of the targets for that part of the year were implemented correctly, with high rate of industrial growth, and plan' implementation ahead of the time spend. Only the fuel and energy, light and food industries were somewhat behind the assumed growth rate.

Productivity was further up and there was a high rate of growth of foreign trade, although imports from the dollar zone increased higher than planned. Price relations in foreign trade with dollar and non-dollar partners were favourable.

A characteristic feature of the money-market situation was increase of the population's cash incomes well ahead of the planned level, especially with remunerations, which may havean adverse impact on balancing the economy.

PASSPORT OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON TRAVEL POLICY

AU051038 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Apr 86 p 3

[Interview with Captain Zbigniew Jez, deputy chief of the Passport Department of the Warsaw Office of Internal Affairs, by Jerzy Stolarek and Jacek Wesolowski: "It is Supposed To Be Better" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The lines are getting longer and longer in front of Internal Affairs' district offices. This is a sure sign that the season of foreign trips is approaching. How many inhabitants of our capital and voivodship will go to other countries?

[Jez] Certainly more than last year. Figures show this because in the first quarter of this year we issued 12 to 15 percent more passports than during the same period last year. And last year 260,000 persons went abroad. This year this figure will probably increase by 50,000. However, 90,000 people already have passports valid for the European socialist countries. These persons will have no contact with us for the next 5 years, so it is difficult to say how many times they will cross the border during this period.

[Question] You said that the number of Varsovians going abroad is increasing from one year to the next. But surely not all candidates receive passports without hindrance?

[Jez] No, but this is a negligible figure. Not more than 2 to 2.5 percent of all applicants for passports experience such trouble. Who is refused a passport? Primarily those whose last exit from or entry into Poland involved customs violations of any kind. In fact, the rise in customs misdemeanors (and, as a consequence, punitive measures) is the basic reason why we refuse passports. Another reason is a change in destination, as in the case of someone who says that he wishes to go to France but fails to arrive there (or at least fails to do so directly), having ended up in a completely different country "on the way." This is a violation of passport regulations because he only possessed an invitation for the specified country. In addition, a person against whom criminal proceedings are pending cannot go abroad, and neither can a person who failed to return his passport within a certain time following his return to the country.

[Question] Exactly. How long is this period?

[Jez] Fourteen days from the day of arrival.

[Question] Passport regulations require an invitation certified by the Polish Embassy in the country to which the invited person wishes to go. Must the inviter be a foreign citizen, or can he also be a Pole who possesses citizenship of the country in question, or a Pole residing there on the basis of a consular passport?

[Jez] Basically, the inviter must be a foreign citizen, and the invitation must indeed be certified by the Polish diplomatic mission in the country in question. From this it is clear that a Pole who left Poland legally at the beginning of the 1980's but remained abroad and whose passport expired cannot invite another Polish citizen to go abroad. Of course, there is one exception -- his immediate family. So, on the one hand, this issue is determined by humanitarian considerations, and on the other, by the need to respect the rules. Quite simply, we treat a Pole who settled in another country 3 years ago as the guest of that country. Therefore, he has no right to invite anyone. It is as if I, myself, received an invitation but went to another country with my friend instead.

[Question] Finally, a question that is often asked: May the holder of a foreign currency bank account go abroad?

[Jez] No, this is impossible. A foreign trip is possible only if one holds a valid invitation or after one has purchased vouchers for services in a travel agency. In this case, having a foreign currency account determines nothing.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE IDEOLOGIST ON SOCIALIST VALUES

AU051030 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 86 p 3

[Interview with Wladyslaw Loranc, director of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department, by Piotr Raadca: "A Time of Realistic Thinking" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Rzadca] I get the impression that during discussion on the draft program and the congress theses we keep "addressing the pocket" more often than we appeal to vocational ambition or a sense of responsibility....

[Loranc] Let me remind you that a man must first of all have something to eat, somewhere to stay, and something to wear before he can occupy himself with philosophy, the arts, and esthetics. That is one of our fundamental Marxist ideas. But at the same time, the person who wants to reach an understanding with the working man solely by making appeals to material needs is as one-sided as the person who grew up without having to worry about the cares of everyday existence and is now surprised to discover that this is precisely what other people focus their attention on. The politician or director cannot appeal to fundamental needs alone. He must search for ways of fostering an active, production-oriented attitude and accord an equal amount of attention to the loftier needs mentioned in the question. It is true that at the present time these fundamental needs are being somewhat over-stressed, and this does sometimes "they remember their wallets" kind of talk. We talk about other sources of motivation less frequently, such as those arising from an understanding of the situation in which the country finds itself and from a desire for greater satisfaction in what one does for the general good. This is a short-sighted way of trying to arrive at understanding, and I do not expect it to last.

[Rzadca] We employ the phrase unity in ideology, policy, and economics. The universal adoption of this phrase would be of great importance for the cultivation of a socialist consciousness in society. However, it seems to me that this slogan is becoming something of a magical incantation, a catchphrase, and seldom does it incline people to engage in the right conduct associated with it.

[Loranc] This is a key matter. I believe that we are making serious progress in realizing this formula on unity in ideology, policy, and economics, particularly in the enterprise. However, I do at the same time share some of your fears about the formula being understood in a superficial manner, treated like some magical spell. Before starting work all one needs to do is to recite these words, then life, in accordance with its metaphysical nature, will turn out well.

[Rzadca] So what kind of demands does this formula make?

[Loranc] First and foremost, it means that in its daily activities the management cadre must show that it understands that it is not only working with workers but also with co-owners, from the legal and political perspective, and from the viewpoint of the system. Workers understand their dual role more profoundly, and this notion is gaining wider acceptance among them.

The managerial cadre must display more recognition of this dual role in their everyday activity, and of the fact that it is the workers themselves who have empowered the cadre to perform managerial functions. This is not a theoretical but a practical question; the crises that we have experienced have convinced us particularly forcefully of this. Second, in their activity our cadre must show that it realizes that those motivational, material, and psychological factors which were conducive to the emergence of production-oriented attitudes during the previous periods of development -- the periods of reconstruction and intensive industrialization -- have become exhausted. The first period was determined by the survival instinct and the second by belief in the ability to create new workplaces and new foundations for social justice. Currently, all our attention must be focused on the implementation of the essence of the economic reform. The architects of the reform proceeded from the assumption that the fundamental subject of the reform is the enterprise. However, if we were to leave it at that, we would not create conditions for unity in ideology, policy, and economics. The reform will be successful when its mechanisms engender a climate of widely understood competition within the enterprise. It is not enough to just improve ways of conveying the message "the amount of pay depends on the quality of work." Internal relations in our enterprises must be shaped in such a way that from the ethical and material point of view it pays to be hard-working, responsible, and efficient; and to display initiative, resourcefulness, and organizational ability. Today we are focusing attention on the enterprise as a whole, on the interplay between director and bank, director and minister and, in the best instances, director and party cell. However, internal mechanisms are often relegated to second place although they are in fact the most important. For example, the fact that an employee council is operating smoothly does not mean that there is a more profound understanding of workforce self-management.

[Rzadca] You mentioned the "knights" of freedom, independence, and so on. They often employ the argument that this is precisely what they are fighting, and that we are simply engaged in a struggle to remain in power. Is it not the case that in our counter-arguments we seldom present the social and humanist values that are the goals of our struggle, as well as of the struggle with our ideological opponents?

[Loranc] The line of accord, struggle, and socialist reforms adopted at the ninth party congress was not a tactical move or merely a political ploy. And so we should be more consistent in stressing that we are a socialist country and that socialism on the world scale has displayed its ability to solve social problems, as was attested to at the 27th CPSU Congress. Socialism has demonstrated that it is possible to build the existence of nations on other than capitalist foundations. This is possible with social ownership of the means of production, with appeals to the collective instinct, and it is possible to have an ethic which is based solely on man. A second truth: We are a workers party whose program, the July Manifesto, has been realized consistently and in its entirety. There were an endless number of programs in Poland. The Polish peasant has been promised wonders since the time of the 3 May Constitution. The Polish worker was promised just as much. Not one of these programs became reality, nor did they free these classes. A third truth: On no occasion, not in 1944, not in 1956, nor In 1980-81, has anyone presented Polish society with a program which could be an alternative to the program of the party, a program that would be something other than a more or less intelligible concept of a return to private factories and the privileged position of the gentry. Under these proposals, if we were to find ourselves in the capitalist sphere of influence we would not be a Japan but a banana republic that lies not in Central America, but in Central Europe. Surely this is obvious today, even to people who possess very little political imagination. It is worth reminding people of these truths and to propogate them, showing that a different Poland has arisen on new foundations, a Poland on a higher plane of civilization and in a better political state, a Poland that has more justice for the working people.

[Rzadca] Thank you

OFFICIALS ATTEND CEREMONIES TO MARK VICTORY DAY

Lay Wreaths at Memorials

AU091922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/5/1986 -- On May 9, the anniversary of Romania's state independence and of the victory over fascism, solemnities were organized in Bucharest during which floral wreaths were laid at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and Homeland, for Socialism, at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Homeland and the Memorial to the Soviet Heroes. Floral wreaths were laid on behalf of RCP general secretary and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, of the CC of the RCP, the Romanian State Council and the government, of mass and public organizations, the Committee of Former Fighters and Veterans of the War Against Fascism. Floral wreaths were also laid on behalf of the diplomatic corps. At the Memorial to the Soviet Heroes the state anthems of the USSR and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. E. M. Tyazhelnikov, Bucharest ambassador of the Soviet Union, the military, air and naval attache of the USSR in Bucharest and members of the embassy were present.

The same day a similar solemnity was held at the Tincabesti cemetery of the British military killed in Romania in the fight against fascism. Participating in the solemnity were Gheorghe Radulescu, vicepresident of the State Council, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, members of the State Council and the government, representatives of the People's Council of the Bucharest Municipality, generals, officers and other officials. Attending were Philip McKearney, Bucharest ambassador of Great Britain, the British naval and military attache, members of the embassy, heads of diplomatic mission accredited in Romania, members of the diplomatic corps.

USSR Embassy Reception

AU091932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/5/1986 -- On May 9, the Day of Victory, a friendly get-together took place at the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Bucharest. Attending were executives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Ministry of National Defence and of Central Institutions, party and state activists, generals and officers, men of culture and arts, newspapermen. Present were diplomatic heads of mission accredited to Romania, members of the diplomatic corps.

MILEA SENDS GREETINGS TO DPRK COUNTERPART

AU300530 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] The minister of national defense of the SR of Romania, Colonel-General Vasile Milea, sent a cable of greetings to the minister of People's Armed forces of the DPRK, Vice-Marshal O Chin-u, on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the Korean People's Army day.

RCP'S STOIAN MEETS GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

AU122020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/5/1986 -- A warm salute as well as the best wishes of success in his activity as head of the party were conveyed, on behalf of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu to Leonidas Kirkos, leader of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior).

The leader of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior) asked that Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee be conveyed keen thanks for the message addressed, as well as warm wishes of success to the Romanian Communists, of prosperity and happiness to the friendly Romanian people.

Leonidas Kirkos places emphasis on the ties of close collaboration between the two parties, based on mutual esteem and consideration, and expressed the wish to further boost them. He highly assessed Nicolae Ceausescu's tireless activity for Romania's steadfast development, initiatives for the establishment of a climate of world peace, understanding and broad collaboration.

The messages were exchanged during a call paid on the leader of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior) by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview questions were approached relating to the development of the relations between the two parties, as well as major aspects of the present-day international life.

Presents Note To Party Congress

AU122041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Athens, AGERPRES 12/5/1986 -- The message of salute conveyed to the congress of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior) on behalf of the Romanian Communist Party and its general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, expresses satisfaction at the fine ties of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior), just and [as received] the belief that the further development of those relations would make an outstanding contribution to the deepening of the manysided cooperation between Romania and the Hellenic Republic, in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Referring to the international situation the message points out that the Romanian Communist Party, its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu assess it as particularly serious and complex following the escalating arms race, the stockpiling of new nuclear and other sophisticated weapons, the sharpening of conflicts and perpetuation of hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world, the shows of the policy of force and dictate. It is shown that under those circumstances, Romania believes it necessary that a passage should be made to the elaboration of a complex disarmament programme, with nuclear disarmament as its centerpiece, which should also envisage the reduction of conventional weapons, troops and military expenditure.

As a Balkan state, the message further points out, Romaniá carries on a consistent activity to transform the region into a zone of peace, collaboration and good neighbourliness, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, of foreign military bases. In the current international situation, marked by deep-going crises and contradictions and, especially, by the spectre of a devastating nuclear war. Romania urges all the peoples of the world to do everything to check the present-day dangerous course of events, to cause the renunciation of the use and threat of force, for world peace and understanding, for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate litigious issues, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Stressing that the RCP militates for the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of the international communist and worker movement, based on the observance of each party's independence, of its right to self-standingly work out its political line, according to the concrete conditions in which it carries on its activity, by excluding any kind of interference in another party's internal affairs, the message expresses the full confidence that, by strengthening collaboration between communist and worker, socialist, social-democratic parties and other working class forces, between progressive, democratic forces and the peoples everywhere, mankind can be secured a happy and peaceful future.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY SRI LANKAN PREMIER

AU291530 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1440 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/4/1986 -- A joint communique was released in Bucharest on Tuesday on the official visit the Prime Minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, paid to Romania over April 25-29 upon the invitation of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. The communique shows that the guest was received by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and points out that on the occasion messages were exchanged between the Romanian head of state and the President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, J.R. Jayawardene.

The communique also shows that during the official talks conducted by the two prime ministers the results were highlighted which Romania and Sri Lanka have scored in the promotion of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, possibilities were examined of expanding that cooperation, and means of attaining that target were analysed. Constantin Dascalescu and Ranasinghe Premadasa expressed their governments' determination to make every effort for the development and intensifiction of the two countries' economic cooperation and analysed possible measures for the promotion of new joint projects and programmes, on mutually advantageous bases, in the field of energy, industry and agriculture. The two governments's wish was stressed to take every step for the growth of the two countries' commercial and economic ties, within the joint commission of economic cooperation included. The talks on economic questions were reflected in a document on growing commercial exchanges and intensified economic cooperation between Romania and Sri Lanka, which was signed at the end of the visit.

The two prime ministers also exchanged views on current international questions. The two countries' concern was expressed over the deterioration of the international situation, more particularly as a result of the escalating arms race. The fundamental problems of the contemporary world were shown to be the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a passage to general disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the ensurance of peace and understanding in the world. Furthermore, emphasis was placed on the need to settle all interstate disputes by political means, through negotiations alone.

The economic situation in the world was examined and it was stressed that urgent steps had to be taken on an international plane in favour of the developing countries which are most seriously affected by the world economic crisis. Taking account of the deadlock in the negotiations conducted so far on international commercial, financial and monetary questions the need was highlighted for most resolute actions to solve the serious problems facing the developing countries, their external debt problem included, eradicate underdevelopment and build the new international economic order.

Both sides underscored the important role of small and mediumsized countries, of developing countries, of non-aligned states in the resolution of the major problems confronting mankind. It was agreed that action should be taken to intensify the cooperation between Romania and Sri Lanka in the international arena.

The two sides consider the current visit paid to Romania by the prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka as a major contribution to the development of the friendly bonds between the two countries.

Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. The date of the visit will be set later on by diplomatic channels.

PETRESCU ATTENDS COSTA RICAN INAUGURATION

AU101931 Bucharest AGERPRES om English 1825 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] San Jose AGERPRES 10/5/1986 -- From President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, the presidents of Argentina, Raul Alfonsin, of Colombia, Belisario Betancur, of Ecuador, Leon Febres Cordero, of the Republic of Peru, Alan Garcia, of Honduras, Jose Azcona Hoyo, were conveyed a cordial salute, best wishes of good health and happiness and, the respective peoples, wishes of peace and progress. The presidents of these countries thanked for the wished and asked that Romania's president be conveyed wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the Romanian people, wishes of progress and welfare. They praised and thanked Romania, the Romanian head of state for their position in support of the efforts made by the "Contadora group" and the "supporting group" for the negotiated settlement of the conflicts in Central America.

The exchange of messages took place in San Jose where Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, personal representative of Romania's president, and the presidents of the respective countries attended the inaugural of the new president of Costa Rica Republic.

Congratulates Arias Sanchez

AU091933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] San Jose, AGERPRES 9/5/1986 -- In behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and warm congratulations, as well as best wishes and good health and success on taking over the high office of head of state were conveyed to Oscar Arias Sanchez. President Oscar Arias Sanchez thanked for the message and requested that President Nicolae Ceuasescu be conveyed a cordial salute, wishes of good health and personal happiness. The exchanges of message was occasioned by the call paid on the president of the Costa Rica Republic by Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, personal representative of Romania's president to the Costa Rican head of state's inaugural. During the interview the wish of Romainia and Costa Rica was expressed to turn to better account the possibilities of the two countries' economies for the further development of the collaboration both on a bilateral plane and in the international political life.

ARKHIPOV, USSR DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BELGRADE

LD122117 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 12 (TANJUG) -- First vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Soviet Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov arrived here today.

Arkhipov heads the Soviet delegation to the 24th session of the committee.

Arkhipov and the Soviet delegation were welcomed by Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister and co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Soviet Committee Borislav Srebric.

The 24th committee session, to open in Belgrade tomorrow, will be devoted to current questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries and possibilities for its further development in the next five-year period.

CULAFIC INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL SECURITY

LD120907 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0528 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- "Unfavorable developments in the economy, the fall in the standard of living, unemployment, and sluggishness in trying to resolve some economic and social problems in keeping with the long-term program of economic stabilization are factors that opponents of our political system at home and abroad are taking advantage of. This creates conditions for foreign ideological influences -- from nationalism to leftist radicalism and pseudo-criticism -- and is conducive to the growing tendency of deviant behavior," stressed Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, in his interview to correspondents of Tanjug and BORBA, Pera Sparavalo and Vladimir Krasic.

In this connection, Culafic said, attacks on our system have intensified from bureaucratic-statist, bourgeois-liberalist, and even openly anticommunist positions. Attempts are planned to challenge the fundamental values of our revolution and the ideopolitical basis of the self-managing system. At the same time, bourgeois-liberalist and dogmatist-centralist concepts offer a way out of the existing difficulties in a more open and crude manner.

Question: The socialization of the function of security is our lasting orientation. A lot has been done in this direction recently. However, stagnation in the development of the system of social self-defense has been noted in a number of areas. What is your view on this?

Answer: Social self-defense represents the broadest and irreplaceable basis for preserving the further development of the gains and values of the revolution. In recent years noticeable results have been achieved in the building and further development of the system, primarily its normative organization. Regardless of weaknesses manifest in its functioning and a need for its constant promotion in practice, we should no longer prove to anyone that the system of social self-defense represents a very important barrier against hostile, criminal and any other forms of activity.

I must admit that in my opinion social self-defense often does not function the way it was meant to. We are also faced with surprises. There are even environments which do not react at all to various forms of hostile, antiself-managing, illegal, and other socially-damaging behavior. This means, among other things, that our subjects are not sufficiently trained, active, efficient, or even responsible in executing their role in the social self-defense system.

Question: What is the current security situation in the country?

Answer: It is clear that we can never examine the security situation in a country outside the context of the developments on a socioeconomic and sociopolitical plan, both at home and abroad, and these relations as a whole are not favorable.

Similarly, whenever we as society faced increased difficulties on the economic and political plan, and when the world was confronted with exacerbated situations, those who did not wish us well have always seen this as a possibility for realizing their undermining aims. It is no different at present. It could be said that their appetites grow when our difficulties and weaknesses increase.

We are faced with more open activities of individual groups with different ideological orientations. The most dangerous are the ones who act from positions of nationalism, and as a rule, all which is anti-Yugoslav and antiself-managing proceeds precisely from these positions. It is obvious that nationalism has been assuming alarming proportions and forms of manifesting itself.

The activity of these forces is characterized by: greater aggressiveness and more open behavior; an attempt to set up a legal opposition to the LC and the other organized forces in society; an appeal among the exponents of different ideological orientations; increasingly pronounced orientation whereby attempts are made to gain positions within the ranks of youth and the intelligentsia; the use of topical debates in society for infiltrating their own ideas; and teaming up with exponents of same ideas abroad.

Question: The situation in Kosovo continues to be one of the most serious political-security problems in our country. How do you assess this situation?

Answer: Quite a few assessments have been made recently about the situation in that province, and I would not like to go into that. I must stress that since the counter-revolutionary events internal affairs organs have made a significant contribution to the overall activity to change the situation in Kosovo, and they are continuing to do so.

It suffices to say that since 1981 the internal affairs organs have uncovered 94 illegal organizations and groups of Albanian nationalists and irredentists. In addition, all the organs have made great efforts to maintain a favorable public peace and order situation, and they have worked to uncover and shed light on some aspects of economic crime and on many other matters pertaining to their jurisdiction. During this period the internal affairs organs in Kosovo filed 1,219 criminal offence reports, of which 1,134 were based on activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. During the same period they submitted 5,647 misdemeanor reports on the same basis.

Question: Comrade Secretary, does the irredentist movement continue to operate?

Answer: It does operate. It can be said that it is resorting to increasingly perfidious forms of activity. It goes on making its presence felt with persistence. During the first 3 months of this year over 170 enemy slogans and pamphlets were registered in the province.

The irredenists are trying to set up underground organizations. By recently discovering two illegal enemy organizations of Albanian nationalists and irredentists considerable knowledge was obtained or confirmed about the methods of their activity. The irredentists are evidently trying to establish their positions wherever in our country members of Albanian nationality live. We have learned more about their links with the enemy section of the emigres, and we have ascertained their links with the Albanian intelligence service.

Question: Recently two groups of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities from Kosovo came to Belgrade. At the request of these people you were invited to attend one of the meetings. What measures are the internal affairs organs going to take in connection with the complaints voiced by those two groups and against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, in general?

Answer: The citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality from Kosovo who came to Belgrade also made a number of objections to the work of the internal affairs organs and some of their officials. All the objections and complaints will be checked and adequate measures taken. A special commission has already been formed to examine all the complaints and suggest the necessary measures.

The internal affairs organs, in conjunction with other state organs, will examine and try to solve all the cases of threats against citizens' freedoms and rights. In cooperation with other organs and according to their constitutional and legal powers, they will take action to establish the sources of the money used to buy property at enormously high prices. In every specific case in enquiry will be conducted to establish how people acquired their property. The internal affairs and security service organs will continue to make their contribution to the efforts to provide insight into the motives behind every individual case of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. Our organs will also take part in the action to resolve all the cases, as yet unresolved, of accidents, sabotage, fires, explosions, and other types of damage caused to socially and privately owned property in the province. We shall also take resolute measures to prevent illegal arms trade.

These and other measures which we are planning are designed to speed up and make more efficient the process of solving the issues of citizens' rights and obligations which should restore confidence, which has been undermined, among citizens in the state organs and stimulate positive developments and atmosphere in intranational relations in Kosovo. These measures will be our answer to those nationalists who are using the overall situation in the province, and the visit by the two groups of Serbs and Montenegrins to Belgrade in particular, as a pretext for spreading the thesis about the powerlessness of social institutions and organized socialist forces to tackle the existing problems and to have any notable effect on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province and the efforts to stop it.

I would also like to stress that we must work more and much faster on creating more favorable work conditions, on professionally training and technically equipping the internal affairs organs in Kosovo.

This should be achieved with the help of the entire community and very promptly, particularly in view of the fact that since 1981 the internal affairs organs in Kosovo have been completely reorganized and rejuvenated.

Question: What about those forces which are operating against Yugoslavia from abroad?

Answer: We are at the moment experiencing a situation where increasingly repressive means and methods are being used for realistic bloc and narrow national interests. Our country is no exception. We have been subjected to strong intelligence, subversive, propaganda and other forms of pressure. The perpetrators include various intelligence services, anti-Yugoslav emigres and other reactionary circles abroad. They join forces in their activity against our country and also rely on individuals and groups inside the country.

Attempts are being increasingly made to take advantage of our difficulties and shortcomings. To this end hostile elements are resorting to espionage, recruitment of agents, economic espionage, etc. I must however admit that, sometimes, our negligent attitude and lack of vigilance are "grist to the mill" of their interests. The number of examples of irresponsible attitude and behavior as regards data, facts and documents of interest to country's security is not negligible.

Question: International terrorism is assuming increasingly wide proportions. This was one of the main subjects of discussion during your meetings with the ministers of internal affairs of a number of countries. How do you see this phenomenon?

Answer: The threat of terrorism has been looming over our country for some time now. It stems primarily from the fact that the hostile emigres of Yugoslav origin are oriented toward terrorism and constitute a part of international terrorism. This is one more reason why, as a country, we are particularly sensitive to this issue. Then, there are also threats which inevitably arise from the fact that ours is an open country. This increases the risks and is conducive to all kinds of speculative activity.

Our country is taking measures to suppress terrorism on its own territory and will thwart any attempts to use our territory for planning and preparing terrorist actions against other countries. Our security organs are being constantly trained to prevent terrorist actions and to cooperate with other countries and their organs in the struggle against terrorism. In other words, Yugoslavia resolutely and consistently fights and will continue to fight all forms of terrorism.

Question: The protection of peace and public order is part of the duty of internal affairs organs and has been carried out successfully. Cases of violation of peace and public order are in decline. However, instances of hooliganism and crude excesses bearing signs of nationalism have been recorded at some sport and cultural events. How is one to prevent such excesses?

Answer: Taken as a whole, we cannot be satisfied with the state of public order and peace. However, a number of excesses really took place last year at sport or similar events, or on some other occasion. These excesses met with severe condemnation from the broad public.

The organs of internal affairs have been taking vigorous and effective measures against the exponents of these and similar excesses.

However, it is an alarming fact that only a small number of clubs close their doors to this kind of "supporters". These phenomena can be successfully suppressed only by timely and vigorous reaction to the condemnation of this behavior. [as received]

Question: Yugoslavia ranks among the countries with the most open borders and is one of the safest tourist countries. What is being done further in this respect?

Answer: In 1985 about 102 million state border crossings were registered, which is about 22 percent over 1984. About 30 million tourists and other foreigners stayed in Yugoslavia.

The measures taken by the internal affairs organs during the tourist season have the objective, in cooperation with other social self-protection subjects, to ensure the complete security of our and foreign citizens. In this connection the internal affairs organs will step up their preventative and other activity to stop any possible terrorist actions in the country, theft, illicit trade, and other criminal activities, the introduction into our country of enemy propaganda material and weapons, and also to ensure public peace and order in tourist areas and in all parts of our country.

As until now, all social self-protection subjects will be included in carrying out these measures, and especially so customs officers, tourist and automobile associations, and also citizens working in tourist and other spheres.

Question: What is your assessment of cooperation between our internal affairs services and foreign security organs?

Answer: Our organs cooperate with security organs of virtually all European countries and of a great number of the countries in the world. A successful struggle to suppress illegal drug trafficking, money forgeries and forgeries of other currency, and arms smuggling cannot be pursued efficiently enough unless there is cooperation among security organs at the international level. The present level and forms of this cooperation are satisfactory.

Question: We are witnessing desintegrational processes in some areas of economic and social life. How is the activity of the internal affairs organs and the security service on the territory of the entire country coordinated?

Answer: The internal affairs organs are making efforts to develop and promote their functional unity in all aspects of security in the country.

They share identical views about and approaches to the topical security issues: the protection of the constitutional order, people's lives, social and private property etc. In order to ensure coordinated activity and to consolidate the service's uniformity, joint security assessments are made and program orientations drawn up which are binding for the entire country. We also coordinate plans and measures, develop various forms of cooperation with each other, constantly promote the system of informing and reporting. However, this is not enough.

In cooperation with the republican and provincial internal affairs secretariats we have set out to develop unique technical systems of the internal affairs organs, such as the information system, the communications system, and the system of supplying technical equipment. These systems form an indispensable material-technical basis for the coordinated, closely-linked activity of the internal affairs organs on the entire territory.

We have also formulated uniformed criteria regarding the ranks, uniforms, weapons, and technical equipment of the militia.

Question: One of the main prerequisites for efficient work by the internal affairs organs the cadres' ideological and professional expertise as well as the state of their technical equipment. Are you satisfied with the situation in this sphere?

Answer: The internal affairs organs, and the Federal Secretariat in particular, lag behind in both the technical and material aspects. Programs have been drawn up to modernize the Federal Secretariat and the Security Institute up to 1990. The program was accepted by the Federal Executive Council and submitted to the SFRY Assembly for consideration. We are expecting a lot from this program and from its implementation.

From the cadre point of view, the service has been considerably rejuvenated. Three quarters of its members are young people under 35. They compensate for their older colleagues' experience by professional expertise and hard work. Our service has reached the level where it needs highly professional cadres. The internal affairs organs, and the security service in particular, today employ people of various professions -- lawyers, economists, sociologists, psychologists, engineers, and scientists.

Question: What is the main task facing the internal affairs organs?

Answer: To put it in a nutshell, the main task facing our service is for Yugoslavia's security service and for all internal affairs organs, in their capacity as a professional part of the system of social self-protection, to make their contribution to and to secure, within their constitutional powers, peace and order in the country and to continue to fight even more resolutely and successfully against attempts by hostile, anti-Yugoslav, antisocialist and antiself-management forces to destabilize Yugoslavia by various means; to counter attempts by hostile forces from abroad to carry out, sometimes in collaboration with similar forces inside the country, terrorist, subversive, and other acts of sabotage; to fight successfully the onslaught by foreign intelligence services and all forms of special warfare; to provide conditions for Yugoslavia to remain a safe and secure country, without firearms attacks, a country which is attractive to tourists and all other well-intentioned foreigners.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NINTH MACEDONIAN LC CONGRESS

Resolution Released

LD112000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- In the forthcoming period the Communists in Macedonia will continue with their struggle for the development of socialist self-management and for enabling the working class to take control over social reproduction. The solution of the contradictions in material and social development will depend on the way in which the long-term stabilization program is implemented, on the struggle against opportunism and also on the degree of responsibility displayed at all levels and on a higher degree of ideopolitical development on the principles of brotherhood and unity.

This is the main message contained in the resolution for the Ninth Macedonian LC Congress which sets out to outline the guidelines for members' activity in the period after the congress. The tasks facing the LC are enormous and call for decisive ideo-political action and differentiation. The LC cannot and should not tolerate any passivity among its members, basic organizations and municipal committees. Each LC member is expected in his own locality to carry out his party duties in an involved manner. In that way he will contribute to the development of the working class' interests.

The resoulution clearly defines the need for as large a number of workers and young people as possible to be recruited in the party so as to ensure a working class majority in it. This principle should also be observed in cadre policy where, in addition, strong commitment to self-management, organizational ability, know-how, and positive work results should also be among the most important criteria. If the LC's action is to be efficient, there must also be an improvement in ideopolitical work which has to be diversified and raised to a qualitatively higher level.

Communists in Macedonia call for scientific institutions and organizations of associated labor promptly to take an active part in the latest developemtns in science and technology, this being a prerequisite for emerging from accumulated difficulties in economic operations and for participation in the international division of labor. To this end it is necessary to change the present attitude as regards scientific work which, as with productive work, must be valued at a much higher rate.

The Macedonian LC calls for all the subjects to conduct their economic operations on equal economic terms on the integral Yugoslav market since that is one of the prerequisites for standardizing conditions of generating income. In line with the relevant constitutional principles the LC of Macedonia will continue to advocate that income which is not earned as a result of one's own labor should not affect the level of personal incomes which should exclusively depend on work efficiency. At the same time the principle whereby identical or similar work efforts should be rewarded by the same personal income level should be strictly respected.

The development of the forms of pooling on the basis of social reproduction and self-management and the flow of resources require that ideological deviations resulting from statism, group property, and local isolationism be overcome. The Macedonian LC grass-roots are becoming increasingly aware of the need to rely on our own material and human potentials, which, with the help of the entire Yugoslav community, would be a guarantee for emerging out of the crisis. Macedonia's economic development must be directed toward increasing production and exports, toward qualitative changes in economic activity, toward financial consolidation, curbing inflation, and alleviating unemployment.

The Macedonian Communists stress the continued significance of the federal fund for stimulating the development of the underdeveloped republics and the province of Kosovo and also the importance of pooling labor and resources on the basis of common interests. The solidarity funds will continue to be an important factor of investment in the republic since the republic's financial funds for this purpose will be vastly reduced in the next period. This will demand extreme caution and common sense in making investment plans.

In agriculture, which is one of the more important economic branches in the republic, there is a need for an increased level of organization and better use of available potentials. By improving living conditions in villages, promoting cooperatives and other forms of pooling among peasant-farmers, by improving social security measures for older agricultural workers, an interest inagriculture among the younger generations will be developed.

As for the issues of the political system, members of the LC will invest efforts to develop the delegate system further. Only by its successful functioning will conditions be created for the working class to become a factor in the decisionmaking process and to coordinate on its own and successfully its self-management-based interests. Efforts should be invested in further strengthening democratization in delegate assemblies and in all sociopolitical organizations and in improving the organizational basis of communities of interests.

The Macedonian LC will continue to fight for the right of the Macedonian nation and nationalities living in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia to democratic expression of their national interests and for the promotion of equal intranational relations in Yugoslavia. The responsibility for the development of the idea of togetherness, among the young people in particular, lies primarily with the Communists.

Communists will also oppose attempts to violate intranational relations, particularly in nationally-mixed environments. In this context, the LC is faced with a special task of exposing and efficiently countering Albanian nationalism and irredentism and attempts to indoctrinate the young people and divide them on a national basis. As before, the LC must continue to fight against Macedonian and all other forms of nationalism.

Serious tasks are facing Macedonian Communists in the struggle to ensure respect for the law and to suppress various forms of negative activity which threaten social identity and disrupt the socialist relations of self-management and socialist ethic.

In the sphere of international relations the activity of the Macedonian LC will be directed toward implementing the policy of goodneighborliness on the basis of the principles inherent in Yugoslavia's policy of nonalignment, the struggle for peace and international cooperation.

In this context Macedonian Communists will continue to call for respect for the equal position and free development of national minorities which, as parts of the Yugoslav nations, live in neighboring countries. Macedonia denounces the policy of assimilation, abolition of national minority rights, and the denials by some of the Balkan states of the existence of national minorities, all of which are a limiting factor in the efforts to develop goodneighborly relations and cooperation. Being particularly interested in the development of its relations with Albania, Bulgaria, and Greece, Macedonia will not give up its efforts to see the rights of the parts of the Macedonian nation living in those countries recognized. (End of the resolution)

The changes and amendments to the Macedonian LC Statute lay special stress on the stance calling for unity of the LCY and on the Macedonian LC's hare of responsibility in formulating and realizing the LCY's united policy. There has been a more detailed analysis of the section dealing with democratic centralism as the main principle of the LC's organization and activity and also of the section concerning relations between LC organs, basic organizations and the rank and file. Significant changes have also been made in the way the LC is organized in associated labor, in communities, in universities, and in the implementation of the cadre policy.

More emphasis has been placed on the Macedonian LC's role as the main cohesive and integrating force in the political system of socialist self-management while the LC's tasks and activity in delegate assemblies has been formulated in more precise terms. The Statute also specifies the basic LC's organizations' duty to recruit more workers and young people and to pay more attention to candidates' moral and working qualities and to their self-management and political activity.

Some of the important amendments to the statute deal with the duty of members, to insist on open and well-intentioned criticism, to cherish comradely communist relations, and to conduct an effective struggle against opportunism, bureaucratism, nationalism, and other negative ideas.

The statute also contains a new provision according to which basic LC organizations must discuss the issues of wider ideopolitical and social importance before the LC organs adopt any stance or formulate necessary policy. The involvement of a large section of the party grassroots will also be necessary when establishing cadre policy criteria and their implementation at all levels of the LC organization.

The amendment concerning the need to heighten the level of the LC's responsibility is designed to enable the LC to act more efficiently as a united revolutionary organization.

The statute also contains new provisions which outline how to improve organizational links and action coordination among LC members and basic organizations in organizations of associated labor and in local communities. The new feature includes the establishment of a permanent LC Action Conference which will be responsible for making decisions and formulating stances -- like other LC organs -- which will be binding for all LC members and basic organizations within a work organization.

Amendments relating to the election procedure are also of importance. Under these amendments the Macedonian LC Congress elects by secret ballot, and not directly, candidate members for LCY organs from Macedonia. An extraordinary Macedonian LC congress can be convened at the initiative of the LCY as well.

A provision has also been added to the statute according to which the Central Committee must, if the need arises, and at least once during a mandate period, convene a conference of the Macedonian LC as an instrument for allowing the direct influence of the rank and file, the basic LC organizations and the LC organs on the development and formulation of the LC's policies.

BRIEFS

CRIMINAL CHARGES IN KOSOVO -- Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- From 1981 to 1985, a total of 1,219 criminal charges were brought in the Socialist Autonomous province of Kosovo, of which 1,134 were related to Albanian nationalism and irredentism, 80 to the subversion of the economic foundations of society and 5 to Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism -- according to information from the Republican Secretariat for Internal affairs of Serbia. Of this number, 1,042 people were sentenced. In the same period, the services of public and state security brought 5,647 charges for lesser offenses of hostile public statements, membership in illegal groups, the distribution of leaflets, writing slogans, and being in possession of propaganda material. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2006 GMT 9 May 86 LD]

ENVOY TO GHANA -- Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- By decree of the SFRY Presidency, Lazar Covic has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Republic of Ghana, with the residence in Accra. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2033 GMT 9 May 86 LD]